HOGAN SHOWED PEACE ESSENTIAL FOR SECURITY OF AUTO WORKERS

DETROIT.—Peace, not war, is the answer to layoffs.

That's what Joe Hogan, progressive leader at Ford Local 600, said last March in a widely-publicized program opposing the demand made by UAW top brass for intensification of the war program to assure employment.

Hogan got the support of 16,000 Ford Rouge workers when he ran against President Carl Stellato and lost by only a few hundred votes. Worth repeating today indeed is Hogan's program which still can halt the layoffs and resulting in impoverishment of the auto workers and their families.

★

Highlights of the Hogan Peace Program are:

• Labor must work for peace, support ll moves and proposals for peace.

• Immediate removal of all credit and metal restrictions which cause layoffs; cut back production 20 percent thus reducing speed-up, also one of the causes of layoffs.

• A substantial wage increase now to catch up with the cost of living.

• For establishing the 30-hour week with the 40-hour pay.

• Roll back prices to pre-Korean war levels and don't go for any wage cuts in return for roll-back as Reuther proposes.

Hogan warned back in March that the huge layoffs, some 20 to 25 percent, would occur unless the union fought for peace and against wartime production. He called for struggle saying:

"I say we must get off the path of retreat, using fancy words like 'Wage Stabilization' and 'Equality of Sacrifice'. Let's remember Local 600 is the largest in the country and can and must influence the entire labor movement to begin fighting.

"Peace is possible and necessary. People the world over are opposed to war and want peace. It is the workers who die and suffer, while Big Business makes tremendous profits. We workers pay the cost of the war, 70 percent of our tax dollar goes to pay. Labor must work for Peace, and NOW."

ODE TO THE 'FREE PRESS'

The following ditty was sent in by a reader who was "annoyed" by last week's Free Press editorial predicting disaster for the Daily Worker because the price is being increased to 10 cents and contributions are being requested.

The 'Free Press' gloats the 'Worker'
Is a-heading for the rocks,
That it's losing all its readers
And can't take the bosses' knocks.
Well, 'tis true some advertisers
Get the wind up in tough times;
But the readers will make up for them
By paying out their dimes.

Yes, the workers know their paper
Is needed more than ever to
Expose the Wall Street plot to pin
War and Fascism on YOU!

Michigan Edition The WORKER

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WAR HITS AUTO WORKERS

LAYOFFS FOR 200,000; BOSSES' PROFITS UP

By William Allan

DETROIT.—War-made layoffs are hitting the auto plants here, with an estimated 200,000 auto workers expected to be idle nationally by early July. While workers were receiving layoff slips, the auto companies were being told by President Truman's Office of Price Stabilization that a price increase in cars will be granted.

The Chrysler Corporation, which slashed its working force 30 percent last week, simultaneously told the UAW in its Warren-DeSoto plant that production on some jobs must be increased 20 percent.

While these crucial developments affecting the workers' welfare were taking place, the UAW International Executive Board was in session June 28-29 on what one of its press agents described as "routine business. Ignoring newspaper headlines of the impending mass layoff, the Board spent a whole day drafting a 5½ page attack on Mine Union chief John L. Lewis.

Norman Matthews, UAW Chrysler director, did offer his "solution" to the layoffs. He urged speedier conversion of auto plants to "defense" production — which means pushing the country deeper into preparation for war.

Hudson Motor workers, awaiting Board action on their to strike vote against speedup and company provocations, had to cool their heels outside the meeting while the Board concentrated on Lewis.

Most analysts agree that the biggest layoff since the 1930s is due to use of materials for war production.

These same analysts conceal the fact that salesrooms and storage lots are jampacked with new and used cars. Some 600,000 new cars and 3,500,000 used cars stand unsold.

This paper has been warning for many weeks that the big layoff was coming and that it would mean a year of unemployment for many workers. That's what has now come to pass. Most reports now echo our warning: a year layoff and more than 200,000 to get quit slips.

Local 600 Proposes $60 Weekly Pay for Jobless

DEARBORN — Ford Local 600 has proposed to the UAW International Executive Board that $60 a week unemployment compensation be fought for as one way to aid Michigan auto workers made idle by war moves.

The Executive Board of 600, proposed to UAW President Walter Reuther and his Executive Board a united campaign by all international unions to aid unemployed workers. It is freely predicted here that the layoffs will last one year and possibly more.

Workers here now get paid $27 a week for 26 weeks. But the present law was loaded up with 87 amendments by General Motors lobbyists two years ago.

Local 600 sent its request for a special emergency appropriation for jobless benefits to Congress. The biggest local in the country, which stands to lose 15,000 members because of war-created cutbacks, insisted that if Congress can pass emergency legislation for "defense" appropriations, then it also can take care of the drastic layoff situation resulting from the industrial dislocation.

MICHIGAN'S DELEGATES TOOK LEADING PART IN PEACE CONGRESS

Auto Union Delegate Cheered As He Brings Greetings to Huge Chicago Mass Meeting

DETROIT.—From the 200 Michigan delegates to the American Peace Congress in Chicago last weekend many thousands of Michiganders in their shops and churches and communities were receiving "report-back" talks this week that gave fresh impetus to the people's demand for peace.

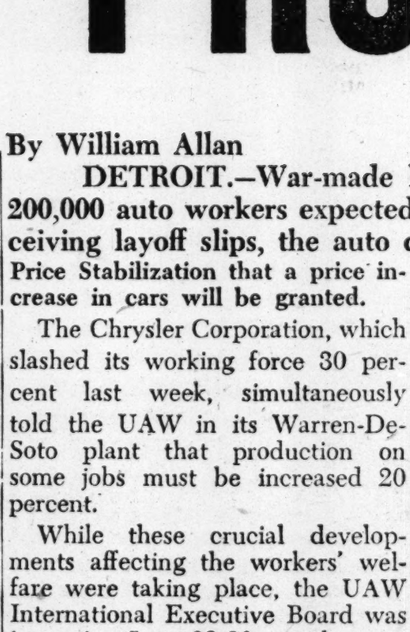
Of the 200 men and women in the Michigan delegation, more than 100 were elected from the shops and trade unions. Foremost of these was the impressive delegation from Ford Local 600 of the United Auto Workers. The delegation was led by William Hood, recording-secretary of Local 600.

Hood was one of the featured speakers at the rally at the Coliseum opening the peace congress. To cheers from the audience he read to the gathering a message from the four top officers of Local 600—Carl Stellato, president; Pat Rice, vice president, and W. G. Grant, financial secretary. He said:

"It is encouraging to labor to see such a great peace conference as yours being held, and if all the American people who want peace will only speak up and join their efforts together, peace can be won now.

"In behalf of 60,000 members of Local 600, you have our best wishes for a successful conference in the cause of peace."

He also paid tribute, in the name of the local's officers, to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Paul Robeson, William Patterson, Prof. Philip Morrison and Rev. Charles A. Hill. Later, at the congress panel on "The Negro Citizen and Peace," he said:



WILLIAM HOOD

"We are transporting segregation abroad through the use of a black army and a white army.

"We are imposing upon peoples of other nations our view that Negroes are not worthy of first-class citizenship. We must realize that the people abroad do not believe us."

The Local 600 delegates, largest from any single union in the country, gave the Congress a trade union base that added great significance to the entire proceedings. Michigan's delegates were to be found participating in every panel. The distinct contribution they made was on the question of the impact of the war economy on the living standards of the American people.

With nearly 100,000 auto workers laid off at the present and tens of thousands more facing layoffs in the near future, the auto workers gave the Congress a grim picture of what war has meant to the people. As one delegate summed it up:

"We've got to get a cease-fire on the living standards of the American people."

A PRESIDENT SIGNS FOR A FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT



President Klement Gottwald of Czechoslovakia and his wife Marta are shown as they signed an appeal for a peace pact among the big five powers (United States, Soviet Union, China, France and England) and against the remilitarization of Western Germany. Shown at the Prague Castle (left to right): Anezka Hodinova-Spurna, chairman of the Committee of the Defenders of Peace, Alois Brozek, member of the Youth Union, who with Vlasta Svobodova (right) presented the petition, Marta Gottwald and President Gottwald.

Peace-Jittery Washington Seeks To Prop Up the War Economy

THE WELL KNOWN "PEACE JITTERS" among Wall Street profiteers are now reflected in Washington as the Truman adminis-tration tries hard to prime the war economy depite a possible cease fire in Korea.. The administration's spokesman have let out a chorus of yells for an even greater shift to armament production because of allegedly new "war danger" zones.

President Truman is reported considering a personal appearance before Congress to sound a new hysterical alarm and urge the full ten billion dollars in new taxes he requested instead of the seven billion dollars being prepared and the full $8,400,000,000 for arms to Atlantic Pact countries.

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Labor leaders who support the Truman line, are attempting to picture the administration's moves as steps for tighter price control and price rollback powers. But while the President is expected to ask for more of such authority, too, his emphasis will unquestionably be for the powers that will drive the cost of living higher.

Stabilizer Eric Johnston already told the Senate Finance Committee that the administration wants the full 10 billion through taxes that would reach down into the "low bracket" incomes to "draw off" purchasing power and the "pressure for inflation."

★

The new foreign "aid" program —now strictly military and not even claimed to be "help for the starving"—will draw off supplies from the civilian market and prop up prices.

Congress, so far, has coldly rejected union pleas for stricter price control. The Senate passed a bill specifically barring even those rollbacks that were still possible under the existing "control" laws. This allows meat prices to rise but not drop below the current high level.

In voting a three-month stopgap extension of the old bill, Congress made sure by a special provision, that the President cannot use the rights he had under the old law to rollback prices of meat to even a limited degree. The House is reported preparing a bill that appears to be even worse than the Senate's. In addition a bill is being pressed by the House majority to deprive the Wage Stabilization Board of its right to consider certain types of labor disputes and thereby by-pass the Taft-Hartley law.

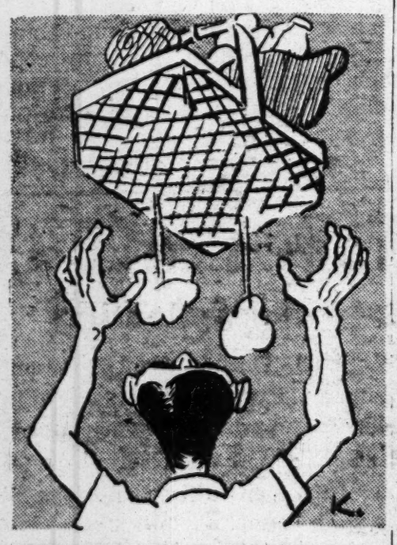


ERIC JOHNSTON
More Taxes Wanted

★

UNLESS there quickly develops a coast-to-coast mass movement stimulated primarilly by the AFL and CIO for real price controls, only fake price controls are in sight. But the wage freeze which the SWB is still holding to the limit of 10 percent above January, 1950, will remain as strong and fast as ever. Several thousand cases involving "above ceiling" raises for millions of workers, are still waiting for approval by the WSB. Meanwhile, the cost of living keeps climbing with even the BLS price index, heavily biased against workers, acknowledging a rise of 12 percent since January, 1950, not counting the tax hike last October.

The entire picture—the cynical frankness of the blood-money profiteers, the "peace jitters" in Wall St., and the total disregard of the mounting cost of living—is causing large sections of the workers to react accordingly. There is a rising "strike fever." The pressure to break through a wage freeze ceilings is rising. Many workers are taking the opportunity to force through new basic gains, liek the 40 hour week.



MEMPHIS COPS SLUG NEGRO MINISTER

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

REV. DEWITT ALCORN, Negro minister, charged here that he was attacked in a public bus station by police who called him a "communist, a red and a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Alcorn was taken to the hospital, where he was treated for facial bruises. He said he was hit in the stomach and eye by the police.

The incident occurred in the bus station at 1:15 a.m. when Alcorn went there to say goodbye to friends leaving for Indiana. The minister said the police came in, asked him why he "hung around the bus station at all hours of the night," then beat him.

ACT TO SAVE GREEK UNIONIST

COPENHAGEN (ALN). — The Joint Union of Copenhagen Dockers has threatened to boycott all Greek ships if the Greek government takes further proceedings against imprisoned Tony Ambatielos, Greek seamen's leader who has been under a death sentence since 1948, and nine other trade union leaders.

CHINA'S UNIONS MAP PEACE DRIVE

PEKIN (ALN).—Four Chinese unions, the seamen, railway, aircraft and transport workers, have issued a joint manifesto urging their members to respond to the call for strengthening the struggle for world peace issued by the trade departments of seamen, dockers and transport workers of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The manifesto calls on members to sign in support of a 5-power peace pact, to vote against rearmament of Japan, to develop the movement to aid Korea, to give fraternal support to workers in capitalist and colonial countries and to oppose the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

STRIKES SWEEP INDONESIA

JAKARTA (ALN). — A strike wave is sweeping Indonesia in defiance of a government ban on walkouts in so-called vital enterprises. The rising cost of living and low wages have driven the workers out on strike despite a new announcement by the cabinet that strikers will be prosecuted as criminals.

the week abroad

by John Pittman

STRUGGLES OF THE PEOPLES for peace and freedom this week appeared more irrepressible than ever. With discussions on a truce in the Korean war scheduled to begin at Kaesong on July 10 (See story on page 3) the fight for peace everywhere assumed an encouraging aspect. In Britain, Labor Government spokesmen expressed the hope that the Korean truce discussions could be expanded into settlement of political issues between China and the United States as well. In France, where the newly elected National Assembly met Thursday (DeGaullists, 118 seats; Third Force, 283; Communists, 103) with an amnesty for Vichyites and jail for Communists high on the rightwing parties' agenda, peace forces announced defiance of the ban imposed on their big July 15 demonstration for a Pact of Peace between the big five powers. In West Germany, the Free German Youth defied the ban imposed on their activities by the Adenauer Government. And in the United States, on the eve of the great Chicago peace conference (See story on page 3), Paul Robeson and Dr. Clementina Paolone, representing the elected delegates to the United Nations from the World Peace Council, protested to Security Council President Jacob Malik against the denial of visas to the other delegates of the Council by the U. S. State Department, brought to Malik's attention the Council's proposals for peace, including a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. Robeson and Mrs. Paolone, expressing regret that the full Council delegation had been prevented from seeing U. S. Ambassador to the UN Warren Austin, announced the Council's intention of continuing its efforts to present its views to the United Nations and its agencies.

REFLECTIONS OF PEOPLE'S STRUGGLES

IN DIRECT WAYS ALSO the struggles for peace and freedom were reflected. Britain paid a back-handed tribute to the struggles of the colonial peoples in Southeast Asia by putting the Colombo Plan (Britain's "Point Four") into operation. But how impotent is this device to stop the fight for freedom was seen in Malaya, where a ban on rubber exports to the Soviet Union, China and People's Democracies brought a sharp fall in prices, which will hardly injure the 10,000 whites who live off the backs of the Malayan wage-earners, but will intensify the wretchedness of these wage earners, the bulk of whom already are on the point of starvation. Such a policy will surely send more Malayans to join the People's army of resistance.

The UN Trusteeship Council heard the United States delegate express satisfaction over the "continued progress" of the people of the trust territory of Ruandi-Urundi, a Belgian colony, and voted 7-1 to approve the Italian administration of Somaliland. The Soviet delegate opposed. But several score of petitions from the inhabitants of these areas disagree, promise continued struggle for independence.

In Spain, where Franco is using United States technicians and capital to open new plants and build arms, the Catholic archbishops, sensing the imminence of new eruptions from the volcanic hatred and anguish of the people, exhorted the government to act on social reform.

WRITHINGS AMONG THE PSEUDO-LEFT

THE WORSENING SITUATION for the forces of war and imperialist oppression finds expression also in the ranks of the labor and liberal lieutenants of these forces. While delegates to the Scab International (ICFTU) were assembling in Milan, Italy, to hatch new plans for sabotage and splitting the labor movements of the world; at Frankfort, Germany, the delegates of 22 parties from 21 countries to the eighth world conference of the Social Democratic Party were unable to agree on how best to combat "Communism," although they set up a new international to do so.

But at Geneva, Switzerland, where 603 delegates from 60 countries to the 34th conference of the government-employer dominated International Labor Office (ILO) approved conventions on establishing minimum wage machinery in agricultural countries and for equal pay for women and men workers, they rebuffed United States representatives who tried to ram full support for rearmament policies down their throats. Said Ceylonese delegate R. E. Javatilleke, commenting on the "free enterprise" nonsense of Roy Howes of Massachusetts: "If Mr. Howes represents capitalist America, I must say I fell sorry for capitalism and for America."

OTHER WOES OF THE WAR-MAKERS

A NUMBER OF DISAGREEMENTS came to a head in the camp of war and imperialism. Iraq broke off negotiations with representatives of the British-French-U. S.-owned Iraq Petroleum Company, while two Iraqui parties demanded a position of "neutrality" by the government and the prohibition of foreign powers assembling troops to use against Iraq's neighbor, Iran. This move was followed by an Iranian announcement that the Security Council of the UN would be asked to prevent British troops and warships from threatening Iran. Furthermore, Iran rejected new overtures of the Truman government to compromise the issue of her nationalization of the $850 million Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. In Indo-China, a deal almost completed between Wall Street and the Bao Dai puppet regime was nipped in the bud by French imperialists, who saw the whole thing as a move to ease them out as Exploiter Number One. In Washington, an oil pool of 18 Wall Street trusts was formed to "aid" the countries deprived of oil by Iran's nationalization move; but the "aid" was seen in London as a move to snatch up Britain's customers.

Elsewhere, Kashmir's ruling clique said it intended to keep the country part of India, and not Pakistan, regardless of the "findings" of the UN mission headed by Frank Graham. The Tito clique, having spent one-third of the $29 millions given by Wall Street on arms, and facing another raw material shortage, begged for more arms. The Peron regime, reflecting its dependency on Wall Street and Washington, made its ambasasdor to Washington foreign minister the new ambassador to Washington. The Yoshida clique, by agreement with the Occupation, disbanded its cabinet, began forming a new one to take over in anticipation of the Dulles' "peace treaty."



DELEGATES to the American Peace Congress in Chicago pause from the critical problems discussed by the three-day parley to listen to a song of peace and freedom by one of the delegates.

5,000 DELEGATES TO TAKE PEACE PROGRAM TO PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 4)
standing of the oneness of the fight for peace, for ending jimcrow, frameups, legal lynchings of the Negro people, for the right of colonial peoples to carry through their fight for liberation.

American Legion chiefs here used every method they could to destroy the peace congress, to ban the Coliseum where the sessions were held, to incite attacks on the delegates.

But the most vicious mob violence was unloosed by pro-war fanatics in an effort to crack the unity of Negro and white, hoping in this way to prevent the consolidation of the peace movement. On the last day of the congress, mobs were formed in front of homes of Chicago white families where Negro delegates were housed.

It was a desperate move, but futile in the face of the unshakeable unity of the Negro and white workers which was demonstrated and developed here.

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THE CONGRESS became a forum for the special problems of every group—labor, women, youth, church people, farmers, the national groups.

The delegates arrived on Friday, June 29, and pitched in at once in the workshop sessions covering a broad range of special topics.

Then there was the giant mass meeting that evening, the panel sessions on the following day, the enriched people's concern on Saturday, the youth festival on Sunday.

Finally, there was the stirring closing session which adopted a program and elected officers, including three co-chairmen: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Prof. Anton J. Carlson and Prof. Robert Morss Lovett.

In the background was the magnificent exposition which told the graphic story of why "Peace is America's best defense."

★

THIS WAS A CONGRESS which shed redbaiting from without and defied every attempt at division. This was a great cross-section gathering of Americans, single-minded in the desire for peace.

Delegates knitted together a program of action, but prepared to change that program in keeping with the needs of unfolding world events. They learned techniques, but determined to find new ones. The congress expressed confidence in its own program, but welcomed the cooperation and parallel action of other peace movements with other programs.

Crux of the APC program is its belief that peace is the only solution to the world's problems, that diverse social orders can co-exist in peace, that higher living standards and expanding democracy are possible only in a peaceful world.

This is the program that 5,000 peace delegates, peace fighters, peace organizers will now bring from this historic congress into every corner of the nation.

TWO UNIONS MERGE

KANSAS CITY (FP).—Merger of the blacksmiths and boilermakers unions began July 1, spokesmen for the two AFL unions disclosed here.

Peace Making Capitol Worried

(Continued from Page 4)
a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem," the editorial said.

★

HERE IN WASHINGTON it was still a popular custom among officials of the Truman Administration to sow seeds of doubt concerning the good faith of the defenders of Korea. Presidential Assistant Averill Harriman, as late as July 3, was telling a congressional committee that the truce proposal might be a ruse or a trick.

Others, however, saw more positive implications. In London, Richard Stokes, Minister of Raw Materials, suggested that in the event of a Korean peace, Britain might justifiably lighten up on its mobilization program. In Washington Sen. George Aiken (R-Vt) predicted Congress would be less enthusiastic for President Truman's "emergency" program.

Charles E. Wilson, czar of mobilization; George Marshall, defense secrtary, and Eric Johnston, economic stabilizer, rushed into action to counter this thinking. They insisted that the cold war must continue, and there must be high taxes and an enormous arms program, even if the hot war ended.

Saypol Hurls Treat at '17'

(Continued from Page 3)
$20,000; Betty Gannett, national educational director of the Party, $20,000; Pettis Perry, alternate member of the National Committee, $10,000; Alexander Bittelman, Marxist theoretician, $20,000; Israel Amter, veteran Party leader, $1,000 (his bail was lowered because of his infirm and aged condition); Jacob Mindel, Marxist teacher, $5,000 (he, too, was given lower bail because of a heart condition); and Alexander Trachtenberg, head of the International Publilshers, Inc., $10,000.

Also: Simon W. Gerson, chairman of the State Communist Legislative Committee, $10,000; Marion Bachrach, secretary of the defense commission, $10,000; Louis Weinstock, former secretary-treasurer of the AFL Painters District Council 9, $10,000; Al Lannon, seamen's leader, $10,000; Victor J. Jerome, editor of "Political Affairs," $10,000; William Weinstone, veteran working class leader, $10,000; George Blake Charney, labor secretary of the New York State Communist Party, $10,000; Isadore Begun, former Bronx Party chairman, $10,000; and Arnold Johnson, CRC organizer, $10,000.

Plea in Strike

(Continued from Page 4)
with the union (Local 890, Intl. Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers) for the purpose of ending the strike and returning the workers to their jobs and to grant the same contractual conditions as are now established as district-wide conditions of work for the workers of this district.

"As proof of the company entering negotiations in good faith, we are requesting that you romove from your payroll all men employed by you who are no union men and are strikebreakers or those who carry guns and arrest others engaged in peaceful picketing.

The business people warned the company that if it failed to reach a settlement, it "will stand further convicted in the eyes of the people of our and other communities of this district as fully responsible for prolonging the strike and for all future violence or bloodshed connected with the present labor dispute in this district."

TELL COURT JAILINGS GAG FREE SPEECH AND PRESS

(Continued from Page 3)
Davis: I do not have the 13th, the 14th, and the 15th Amendments. They are not kept in this country.

The Court: I will hear you no further with reference to—

Davis: I think you should hear me.

The Court: I will hear you no further—

Davis: I should have the right to express myself for my people, and this will not intimidate or terrorize me.

The Court: Mr. Davis, sit down and be quiet.

Davis: The enemies of the people are going to be put in jail some day, not the working class.

The Court: Sit down or I will hold you in contempt of court. I hope you don't make that necessary.

(The marshalls here forced Davis into his seat.)

Dennis: May I address the Court?

The Court: Yes, step right up. Your name is—

Dennis: Eugene Dennis.

The Court: Mr. Dennis, I will hear you with reference to any application or any comments you may desire to make concerning the reduction of sentence. I don't intend to hear you on any philosophical discussion.

Dennis: I move in respect to the motion before your Honor that all the sentences be suspended. I do not ask the Court for a reduction of sentence. I move for the suspension of the sentence because if eleven of us, of these defendants, are imprisoned, the First Amendment to the Constitution will be incarcerated as well.

Your Honor should bear in mind—and the remarks of the United States Attorney has pointed it up—that all we were charged with was in the realm of ideas, beliefs, our teaching and advocacy for peace, for freedom, and for socialism. No overt acts of any kind,—the only subversion that has been committed, your Honor, is a subversion of the Bill of Rights of our country, and with is peace has been placed in jeopardy, the peace of our people and world peace.

I move, your Honor, therefore, in behalf of myself and, if I may, for all the defendants, for the full and immediate suspension of the sentences.

The Court: The application of the defendants to reduce—

Winter: If the Court please—

The Court: What is your name?

Winter: Carl Winter.

The Court: You have an attorney appearing for you. I am not going to listen to a series of addresses. Mr. Sacher asked that I hear two of the defendants, and I have done so.

Winter: It was I that he mentioned.

The Court: I thought it was Mr. Dennis. I will hear you, with the same admonition that I have given the others.

Winter: I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the two defendants who spoke previously, but address myself to one particular question, and that is a motion with respect to suspension of sentence or, in the alternative, if the Court should refuse to act on the other motions presented, until such time as the hearings now in process in Washington before the McCarran Board are completed.

I have ben participating in those hearings as a designated representative of the National Committee of the Communist Party to defend the honor and record of our party and the American people whom it represents.

That hearing has been in progress since April 23. The government has not yet completed its case. The government has started out with a series of informer witnesses, dealing with matters dating back to the period of the formation of the Communist Party in 1919. In the ten weeks that have transpired, the government has not yet reached the period when the Communist Party was reconstituted in 1945, nor has any of the testimony of government witnesses yet reached the period or the time since the McCarran Act was signed and became law. If these 11 men who were convicted for being the leaders of the Communist Party of the United States go to jail before that McCarran Board hearing is completed, then the Court will be lending final confirmation to the charge which we have made from the outset of our indictment and throughout our trial that the Smith Act, under which we were tried, was the enabling act for the institution of Fascism in the United States. For the Communist Party would then be in the position of being accused, maligned, slandered with a vile charge of being a foreign agent when its true purpose has always been, and still is, to defend the interests of the American people and to work for world peace. Our people would be unable to—

The Court: A good many of us may have doubts as to the purpose of the party, doubts evidenced and perhaps substantiated by recent events. However, that is not a matter before me.

As I take it, you want a deferment of sentence so that you might be able to appear, if necessary, as a witness, or your colleagues might be able to appear as witnesses, before this investigating committee.

Winter: We have been engaged since the beginning of these hearings in preparing our affirmative case before the McCarran Board.

The Court: If the committee desires to hear either of you or any of you, they may secure your attendance by a subpoena.

Winter: That is not granting us the right freely and without hindrance to prepare the facts in our defense, and to disprove the allegations of the Attorney General in his petition.

If the Court should deny us the opportunity to continue the preparation of our affirmative case, in view of the fact under this same Smith Act 17 others have already been arrested and the United States Department of Justice threatens to arrest scores, if not hundreds, of others, then the Court will simply be proving that the arguments which the Court suggests should be heard, since there seems to be a difference of opinion about the role of the Communist Party, are only to be the arguments of the government.

Perhaps the Court fears to permit the Communists to present their arguments—

The Court: Mr. Winter, you are bordering upon contumacious language.

Winter: I didn't think so.

The Court: There is a point of view as to the respect that is due constituted authority. You may sit down.

Winter: May I suggest that the Court separately consider the request for such suspension to permit the committee to hear the other side, to hear our case. If we are to have courts and quasi-judicial bodies acting upon one predetermined viewpoint, I think an opportunity should be had for the people themselves to be heard.

PLAN INDIA RAIL STRIKE

NEW DELHI (ALN).—Indian railwaymen are going ahead with their plans for a nationwide strike despite threats of government violence. According to the press, the government will call out troops if the strike is carried through. The secretary general of the Indian Railwaymen's Federation announced that 95 percent of the railway workers voted in favor of the walkout.

Ex-Atty.-General Says Smith Act Contravenes Free Speech

(Continued from Page 3)
this danger forms the basis of the dissents of Justices Douglas and Black. . . . We might have a situation very much like that of 1920 when the abusers of 'the Red hunt' filled out jails with thousands of innocent people."

★

Joseph C. Harsch, chief of the Washington Bureau of the Christion Science Monitor, acknowledged that "We have allowed our constitutional freedoms of speech and press to be whittled down. . . ."

The Celina, O., Daily Standard expressed concern "lest the fundamental rights embodied in our Constitution be sacrificed in the process" of attacking the "Communists."

The Bradford, Pa., Era asserted that "the warnings of some of the justices should not be ignored. They question the wisdom and effectiveness of trying to crush it (communism) by law." The paper declared that "faith in the power of informed discussion is what we must cling to, whether the problem is communism or something else."

★

The Centerville, Ia., Iowegian asked: "If the Communists are in effect denied free speech . . . is there any danger that in due time the interpretation might broaden to the point where others are denied lawful free speech for lesser offenses? What if criticism of the government should ever become unlawful in the eyes of the court? What then? Of all our freedoms, free speech is as highly valued as any; as long as we possess this cherished right, we can maintain a free society. Lose it, and you lose freedom."

Earlier criticisms of the Supreme Court ruling on the Smith Act, the conviction of the Communist leaders and/or subsequent arrests came from Eleanor Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, the New York Post, New York Compass, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the UE News, International Fur & Leather Workers, etc.

Phonies Upset By FEPC Drive

DETROIT.—A few local Lilliputians are seeking to chain down the people's mighty demand for a Fair Employment Practices ordinance in Detroit.

A closed gathering at the Hotel Detroiter last week, reportedly attended by less than a dozen self-styled leaders, blasted the increasingly successful campaign to secure signatures on petitions for a referendum on FEPC.

The dominant sentiment at that meeting, reflected in a Pittsburgh Courier editorial, was fear that to bring the issue of FEPC before the people will arouse racial antagonisms and result in defeat.

Rather than trusting the people, these bigwigs want instead to rely on the Common Council to pass some kind of FEPC ordinance, thus heading off the mass campaign. They are pinning their hopes on the crew which right now is pigeonholing a recommendation that the Jeffries Housing Project, now under construction, be interracial.

Mass layoffs in Detroit, which are most devastating in their effect on the Negro workers—always "last hired, first fired"—are spurring the signature drive. The rank-and-file worker and citizen is not worried by the Social-Democratic-ADA warning that the campaign is left-inspired or that it will be defeated. Simply and directly, they see what's right and do their best to achieve it.

Petitions are still available at the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council, 260 East Vernor, WO 2-60670. Thousands have already been turned in, and even the Courier had to admit that the drive is bound to succeed.

Hudson Workers Battle Speedup; Umpire Okays Firings at Dodge

HAMTRAMCK.—Three shop stewards in the Dodge final assembly line have been informed that the "impartial umpire" upheld their dismissal for having led the battle for coveralls. The umpire is paid jointly by the union and Chrysler Corp.

The three stewards were fired after the company had stalled a demand to supply coveralls for 156 men whose clothes were being ruined by dripping oil and paint in the pits. Despite this intimidation, all 34,000 Dodge workers struck for almost a week, until the Local Three leadership, under Art Grudzen, convinced them to refer the matter to the umpire.

The workers called off their walkout on grounds the three stewards would assuredly be returned to their jobs. Now, because the Grudzen leadership siphoned off the struggle into such "impartial" hands, the shop leaders stay fired. Even the coveralls have still to be won.

What the rank and file will do now remains to be seen.

DETROIT.—As of June 29, for two weeks, 10,000 Hudson workers had been refusing to turn out the same amount of production as was done by 16,000 workers before the last big layoff.

Each day the workers were allowed to work one hour and when they didn't make the production set by the Hudson Co. then the company ordered everyone home.

In this way the company, which cannot sell its cars, avoids a direct layoff and payment of unemployment compensation of $27 a week for 26 weeks to 10,000 workers. Meanwhile it sets a precedent for other bosses, namely, imposing speeded up production standards.

One would think that UAW President Walter P. Reuther would be incensed at such brazen anti-union operations of the company; that he would rush to assist the Hudson workers whose delegates to the recent convention voted for Reuther and his program. But the contrary is the case.

Reuther kept the Hudson leadership waiting one whole day for authorization for strike action which the membership voted 4 to 1.

The reason that Reuther was in no hurry to authorize strike action at Hudson was that the International Board was spending the entire day preparing a 5½ page statement in answer to United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis. Lewis spoke in Dearborn two weeks ago and scored the five-year escalator contracts signed by the UAW board.

So the Reuther-controlled International Executive Board retaliated by saying they had some "routine" matters to attend to, meaning Lewis. Meanwhile 10,000 workers who have been locked out for 14 days, getting one hour a day's work, while battling to prevent a company putting over a speedup where 10,000 workers do the work of 16,000, were also getting the "routine" treatment.

Peaceful Trade Would Solve Canada's Layoff Problems

WINDSOR. — The Canadian Government's policy of tying in this country's economy with American big business' rearmament program last week brought huge layoffs at Canadian Ford, Chrysler and feeder plants.

With electrical firms expected to follow suit shortly, George Harris, secretary treasurer of UE District 5, advised Prime Minister St. Laurent to establish full trade relations with all willing countries, "regardless of whether this is pleasing to selfish and powerful business interests in the United States."

Lifting the economic blockade now existing against many nations, Harris asserted, "would make possible a peaceful solution of all outstanding problems and would open markets to make possible job security for Canadians for future years."

At Ford Windsor 11,000 have been laid off until July 3 and not all will be rehired. At Chrysler only 1,000 of 4,000 laid off June 21 were rehired. At the Holmes Foundry in Sarnia, 1,800 face idleness and the same situation applies to other feeder plants. Both Ford and Chrysler UAW locals are crippled in the midst of wage negotiations.

Labor Spy Praised At Kosta Hearing

DETROIT.—"It's no crime to be a labor spy," said Joseph Sureck, government attorney and Examining Officer at a deportation hearing held June 28 in the case of Marko Kosta, AFL member who faces deportation to Albania.

Sureck was opposing a motion by Kosta's attorney, Ernest Goodman, to recall to the stand for further cross-examination John Tuma, who testified against Kosta on April 18. Tuma had revealed that he was employed from 1926 to 1929 as an operative for the National Metal Trades Association, a labor spy outfit.

Kosta, 52, has been a legal resident in the United States for 36 years and is a member of Local 705, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, AFL.

"The anti-labor bias shown by this Government official reveals the prejudiced character of the proceedings against foreign-born trade unionists," said Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

"Protests and demands for dropping of the proceedings against Mr. Kosta should go to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C.," he said.

DESOTO UAW LOCAL SCRAPS 'WILDCAT' CHARGES

DETROIT.—Facts produced by rank and file UAW members at the Warren-DeSoto-Chrysler plant convinced a union trial committee to vote 6 to 1 to dismiss charges of wildcat striking against four workers.

Thwarted in efforts to intimidate the workers, the Chrysler Corporation let it be known this week as it laid off some 30 percent of its workers that production would be raised 20 percent in the Warren-DeSoto plant on the headline job in the Trim Department.

Where the workers are now doing 2½ jobs an hour, production will be raised to 3½ to 4 jobs an hour. Not only will there be less men but production will be upped.

Meanwhile 16 workers fired two weeks ago by the company when they bucked a speedup on their jobs are having their case taken before the "impartial" umpire who is expected to uphold the company as he generally does.

Between the DeSoto UAW local union leaders and the rank and file in both the Warren and Wyoming plants exists one of the biggest splits in the union.

The Warren-DeSoto workers take their type of fighting unionism from many of their leaders who have been with them since the days of the sitdown strike. Most of the Warren-DeSoto workers come from the Chrysler Kercheval-Jefferson plant and were transferred to this new Warren-DeSoto plant.

The DeSoto local union leadership are mainly Johnny-come-lately elements in the union and were in office before the old time workers come to their plant. They had the audicity at the last local union meeting to want every chief steward to report to the union top brass any worker who refused to make increased production.

Bar IWO—Record Too Decent For Labor, Equal Rights, Peace

LANSING.—Witchhunters sank to a new low last week when State Insurance Commissioner David Forbes barred the International Workers' Order from selling its admittedly excellent insurance in Michigan.

Aping New York Courts, Michigan authorities claimed that the IWO is Communist - dominated. What connection the possible opinions of some IWO leaders may have with the value of their insurance was not explained.

This abrupt decree by an appointee of Gov. Williams falls right in with the Governor's own signature on the Hittle Bill which can severely penalize an individual, a business or organization not only for being "subversive" but for not informing on a "subversive."

The IWO has 94 lodges and some 8,000 members in Michigan, many of them foreign born. It has served the labor movement here from the first days of organization.

Special credentials were issued to the IWO by the Ford Organizing Committee and in 1940 the IWO called a conference of national groups which set up a committee to help the Ford organizing drive. Its activities were most effective in reaching the 25-30,000 foreign born Ford workers. It raised considerable funds and food supplies for the Ford strike.

The IWO is one of the few organizations in this state which have been strangely anti-jimcrow and interracial even before the auto workers were organized. Its insurance benefits have been available equally for Negro and white, whereas commercial firms and white fraternal orders bar Negroes whose life expectancy is 10 years less than that of whites.

Autotown Alley

FORD ROUGE WORKERS will remember till 1952 the nasty reply Gov. Williams sent them when asked to speak at their recent tenth anniversary. Williams, a millionaire, wrote he was keeping a date with a rest he had promised himself at swank Mackinaw Island. We can remember how Williams spent two whole days in front of the Rouge plant last gubernatorial election. He won by several hundred votes and it was the Ford workers' vote that elected him.

★

THE TRIAL of 18 Negro UAW members and one white member from the Leland unit of UAW Local 205 is scheduled for July 17 at the Cass Room, Fort Shelby Hotel. The trial is ordered by the UAW International Executive Board; the charge is "conspiracy." Significantly the trial is not being held at the union's new international headquarters, "Solidarity House." That would indeed be ironic. Att'y Ernest Goodman is defending the 19.

★

IN PREPARATION for the rumored coming here of the House Un-American Committee (July or August) the FBI is looking for "witnesses." One person has told them: "If you want me to come down to the Federal Building, get yourself a warrant and be darned sure you can make the charge stick or you will have a suit for false arrest with me asking for $25,000 damages."

★

HO, HUM. What some labor skates will do for a Headline. Mazey gets gun permit.

★

THE SAME WEEK that 50,000 workers turned out to celebrate 10 years of unionism at Ford's and to listen to Mine Workers' chief, John L. Lewis, all Detroit newspapers received a formal press release from the UAW publicity mill that announced the UAW was going into the burial services business.

★

AT THE FORD rally, when Stellato was introducing City Council president Louis Miriani, he got the crowds' attention by saying: "We don't want to change Mirinai's name, just his title this fall." Miriani liked that because he is hoping for labor support for Mayor against Cobo who the Free Press says should be The Peoples Choice.

CIO WOODWORKERS WIN

OROVILLE, Cal. (FP).—Local 13-284, International Woodworkers (CIO) has been certified as bargaining agent for employes of the K. D. and Mercury Lumber Distributers. The company operates sawmills at Ukiah and Forest Ranch.

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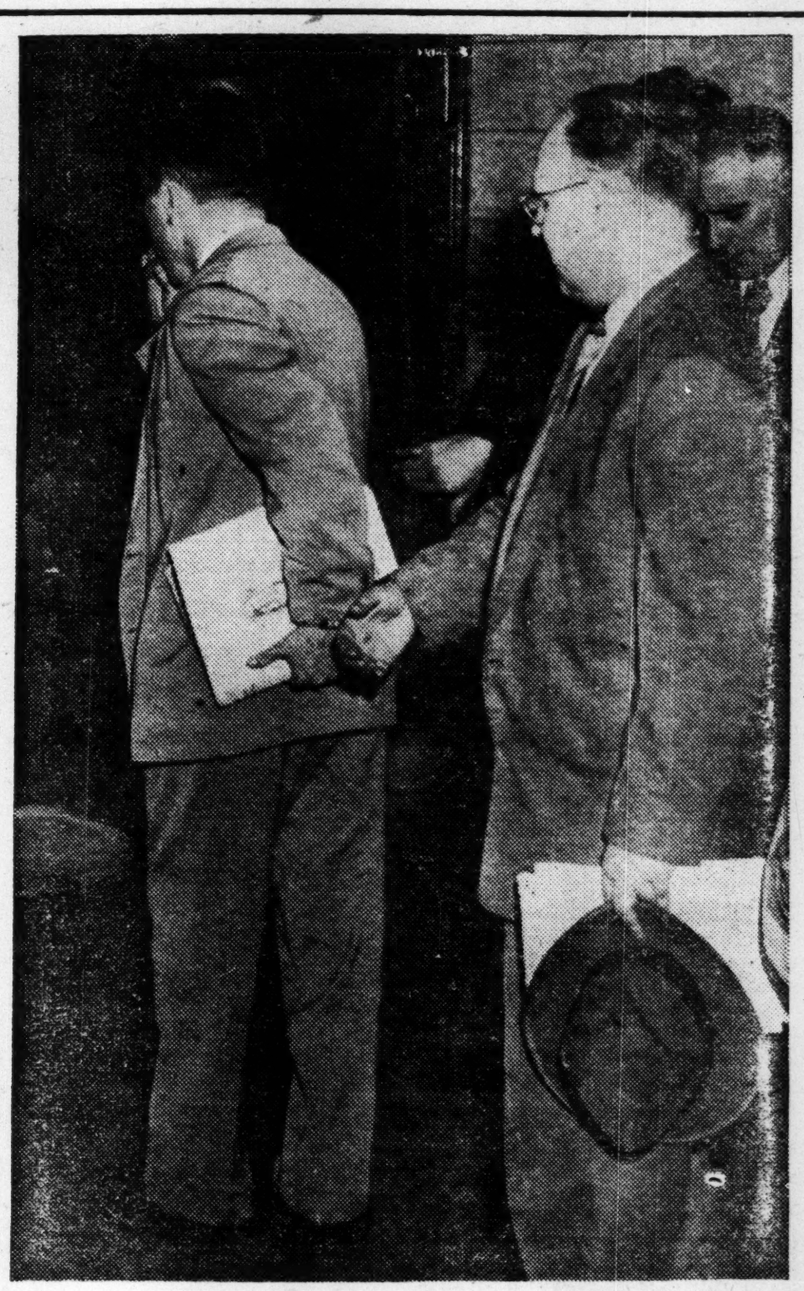
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Peace Breaking Out; Washington Worried

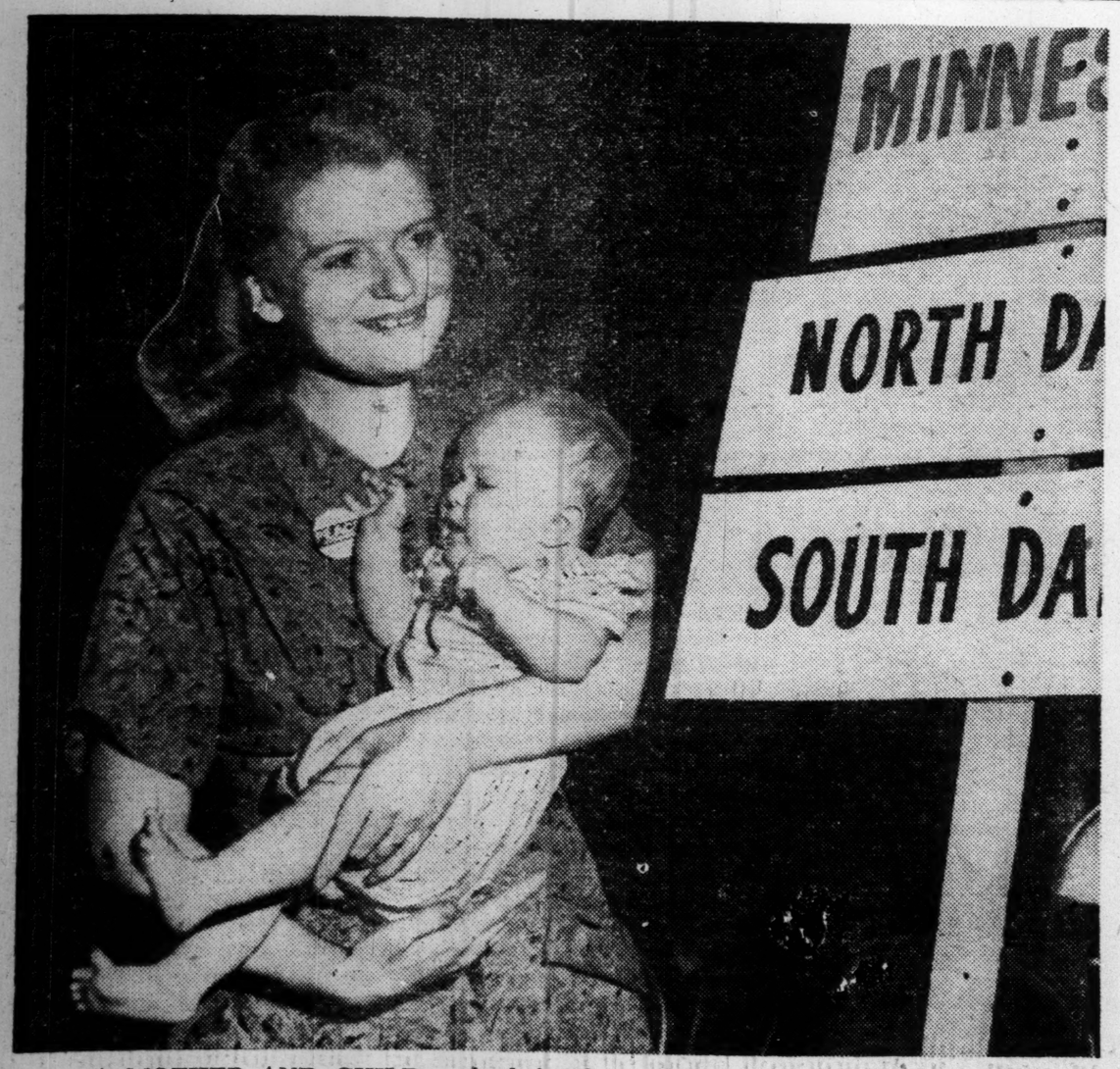
— See Page 4 —

THEY GO TO JAIL—SO DO YOUR LIBERTIES

— See Stories on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 5 —



JOHN GATES, editor of The Worker and the Daily Worker, is shackled to John Williamson (right) as he enters a prison van at Federal Courthouse in New York. They and five other Communist leaders were sent to prison for five years. Their "crime"—unprecedented in the country's history—was that they violated the Smith Act by "agreeing to teach and advocate Marxism-Leninism," the doctrines of scientific socialism.



A MOTHER AND CHILD seek their place among the many state delegations at the American Peace Congress. The three-day parley was attended by many family groups.

5,000 to Take Peace Program to The People

— See Page 4 —

Open Fight for New Packing Wage Hike

CHICAGO.—Packinghouse workers here have intensified their fight for "Peace and a Wage Increase," following the announcement that the Wage Stabilization Board had finally given its approval to a bracket increase. The slogan was sounded at a meeting of Armour workers in the yards last Thursday where the big local gathered to hear reports by its officers.

"The workers will not be sacrificed in the shops and on the battlefield," Local President Leon Beverly declared.

•

THE LOCAL sent 100 delegates to the American Peace Crusade parley in the Chicago Coliseum.

Organizer Herb March outlined the union's demands in contract negotiations to be opened in the next two weeks.

"We can't get along without another general wage increase,"

The union won a nine-cent boost from the packers last February, but it took three months of militant action to get government approval. Two additional features of the agreement were later approved by the WSB.

•

THE FINAL O.K. was announced last Thursday on bracket increases which average an additional two cents an hour. These boosts for semi-skilled and skilled workers runs as high as 15 cents an hour, depending on the wage classification of the workers.

In addition to the general wage boost, to be secured by August 11, this year, the union announced the following additional demands:

- **A cost-of-living bonus.**
- **Raising the wages of women and ending the 10½-cent an hour "female differential" in the industry.**

Organizer Herb March outlined the union's demands in contract negotiations to be opened in the next two weeks.

"Labor Fact Book Number 10"

An invaluable index for trade unionists, writers, students, teachers, librarians and research workers.

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HERB MARCH

Chicago Retail Prices Take Another Jump Of 0.4 Percent, U. S. Dept. of Labor Says

CHICAGO.—The U. S. Department of Labor came out with the official explanation this week of why paychecks shrank in Chicago homes again last month.

Retail prices in this city jumped another 0.4 percent in the month prior to May 15, the latest government report stated.

Almost every item on the household budget went up, said the Department of Labor, with foods leading the rise.

Fresh fruits and vegetables advanced 7.3 percent. Eggs went up 2.2 percent. The food index, based on the average prices of 59 foods, went up 0.8 percent during the month covered in the survey.

WIN PAY INCREASE

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—Platform men on the Municipal Railway, about evenly divided between the Transport Workers Union (CIO) and the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes (AFL), received an 11-cent hourly raise July 1.

LEGISLATURE ENDS WITH COMPLETE ROUT FOR AMERICAN LEGION WITCH-HUNTERS

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois. — Ten thought-control bills were introduced in the 1951 Legislature. And all ten are dead with their coffins nailed down tight.

These bills ranged from "loyalty oath" bills and textbook censorship bills to the Broyles Bill S. B. 102, which could have been a one-way ticket to prison for thousands of Illinois progressives, liberals, militants, radicals, dissenters.

The Broyles Bill, vetoed by Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, failed in the Senate to get enough votes to over-ride the veto. In fact, it got four votes less than it did on its first trip through the upper chamber.

The final crushing blow to the American Legion chiefs was the House defeat last Wednesday of the McClintock Bill to re-establish a witch-hunt commission.

This was the Legion's ace-in-the hole. Their strategy was to bring it out if all else failed, in order to begin the pot boiling all over again with probes, stool pigeon witnesses, smear campaigns and a string of new bills to be brought into the next session of the Legislature by an official commission.

The 1951 Legislature, which ended Saturday, marked the most desperate attempt ever made by the Legion brass to hammer through their fascist-like bills. Their campaign cost large sums of money and kept Legion lobbyists in Springfield through a large part of the session.

However, broad opposition to the Broyles-McClintock bills was the factor which finally defeated all of them. The trade unions and mass organizations in the state carried on a vigorous fight, along with such groups as the American Civil Liberties Union and the Chicago Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act.

Delegates to Springfield and to legislators in their homes were organized repeatedly as were campaigns of wires and letters. The groups opposing the bill sustained a staggering loss in the highway on the road to Springfield in which three members of a delegation were killed.

The end of the session Saturday marked the end of two Legislatures in which the Legion bloc failed miserably in its effort to saddle the people of this state with repressive thought-control bills.

Progressive Party Seeks to Block Plan to Boost Fares

CHICAGO. — The Progressive Party of Illinois this week requested authorization from the Chicago Transit Authority to examine its books in anticipation of the public hearings on the proposed fare increases.

The Progressives also announced their intention to participate in the hearings in opposition to the increase.

In 1949, when CTA proposed a fourth fare increase, the Progressive Party alone conducted a vigorous campaign against the increase. It participated in the hearings on behalf of the public when most municipal officials whose communities were affected by the increase remained silent or offered only token opposition.

★

AFTER the increases were ordered by CTA, only the PP carried the battle into the courts, and although they were successful in obtaining an injunction against the increase in the lower courts, this decision was reversed on appeal.

The PP stated publicly in 1949 that "the practice of continually increasing fares is only a vicious circle which leads to still higher fares and a greater decrease in orders, eventually resulting in complete financial ruin."

At the public hearings in 1949, in the face of statements by Chairman Budd and General Manager McCarter that the increase then sought would solve the financial problems of CTA, the PP warned the Transit Board that "the increase would not solve the problems of CTA; that a further increase in fares would result in a reduced passenger traffic more than sufficient in the long run to offset any illusory advantages that might be gained from an income point of view as a result of the proposed increase."

★

DECLARED the Progressives this week:

"We said then, and we say now that CTA is not public ownership. CTA is management by bankers and industrialists who are responsible to the First National Bank of Chicago, which is the Trustee for an undisclosed syndicate of bond holders who made a pretty penny on the whole unsavory transit transaction.



WILLIAM MILLER

JUDGE BANS RACIST VIOLENCE IN CICERO

CHICAGO. — A strict jimcrow pattern in the suburbs west of Chicago, enforced by police brutality, showed signs of cracking up this week as a Negro family sought to protect their right to move into Cicero.

An injunction was secured from Federal Judge John P. Barnes which restrains town officials and police from violence against the family of Harvey Evans Clark, a Negro bus driver.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark and a real estate agent were subjected to a brutal attack by police when they sought to move into an apartment they had rented at 6139 W. 19th St. Police Chief Ervin Konovsky personally led the assault, kicking and beating the trio.

In his injunction, Judge Barnes expressly restrained authorities from "shooting, beating and otherwise harassing" the Clarks. He added:

"If you don't obey the order, you're going to be in serious trouble."

The injunction was secured by attorney George N. Leighton, chairman of the legal redress committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

According to witnesses, Chief Konovsky "acted like a madman" when the couple tried to move into their apartment on June 8. Without asking questions or identifying himself, the police chief beat and kicked the couple and their real estate agent, Charles Edwards.

Police told them, "We're not going to allow n . . . . . to live here," pointing out that they intended to enforce the jim crow pattern in Cicero.

"The crowd of white persons who gathered after the arrival of the police were not at all hostile to us," Clark stated. However, he said that the police tried to whip up hatred against them and to prod bystanders into violence by shouting insults and manhandling the couple.

ILLINOIS

Illinois IWO Leaders Blast Fake Scare by State Officials

CHICAGO.—Illinois leaders of the International Workers Order have denounced state officials for launching "a scare campaign based on falsehoods" against the fraternal order.

A lengthy statement issued by State Director of Insurance J. Edward Day this week declared that the state was planning to liquidate the IWO.

However, such a step was expressly forbidden in a ruling by the New York Supreme Court Justice Henry Clay Greenberg. Justice Greenberg, although ruling against the IWO, allowed for a "stay of liquidation" pending the outcome of appeals to higher courts.

★

ALTHOUGH the statement by Illinois officials referred to the New York decision, there was no mention made of the fact that no action can be taken against IWO policyholders at this time.

State Director of Insurance Day stated that, "It is contemplated that arrangements will be made for reinsurance of the policies of the order in some other company or group of companies."

However, Illinois IWO leaders declared that Day is powerless to carry through such a program at this time.

★

"IN HIS HASTE to deprive our members of their organization, the service and protection it has given them, Mr. Day is apparently ready to exceed his legal authority," IWO spokesmen here stated.

"This leads us to wonder about the private interests Mr. Day is serving in his anxiety to do away with one of the few insurance organizations which is run in the interests of its policyholders and has no millionaire owners."

In his statement, Day said he was acting "in the good name of our insurance industry." He said he was preparing action against the 14,000 members and 118 lodges of the IWO in this state.

He admitted that "there is no question of the solvency of the order," and that the action against the IWO is purely on political grounds.

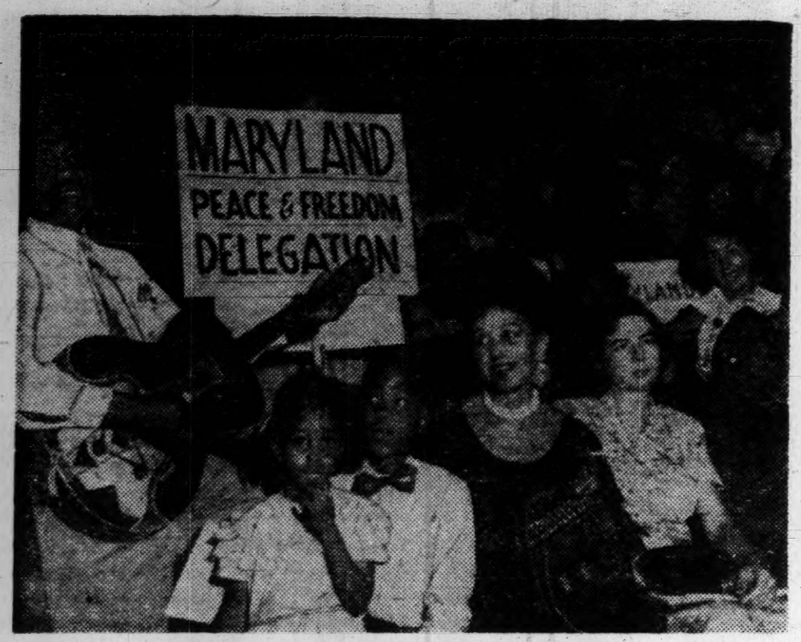
Idle 350 in Closing Of Big Zeigler Mine

ZEIGLER, Ill.—About 350 men were thrown out of work here this week when Zeigler No. 2 mine was shut down.

An official of the Bell and Zoller Coal Co., owners of the mine said the company will attempt to place as many of the idled miners as possible if any openings appear in other Bell and Zoller mines. He also said that a fault in the coal vein shortened the life of the mine.

MINERS TO JOIN WORLD GROUP

SIDNEY (ALN).—The executive committee of the national miners union announced it will ask the Australian Congress of Trade Unions to reaffiliate with the World Federation of Trade Unions. Since the ACTU broke with the world organization in 1949, six Australian unions have made direct affiliations with the WFTU—the miners, seamen, building trades workers, longshoremen, ironworkers and railwaymen.



DELEGATES to the American Peace Congress in Chicago pause from the critical problems discussed by the three-day parley to listen to a song of peace and freedom by one of the delegates.

5,000 DELEGATES TO TAKE PEACE PROGRAM TO PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 4)
standing of the oneness of the fight for peace, for ending jimcrow, frameups, legal lynchings of the Negro people, for the right of colonial peoples to carry through their fight for liberation.

American Legion chiefs here used every method they could to destroy the peace congress, to ban the Coliseum where the sessions were held, to incite attacks on the delegates.

But the most vicious mob violence was unloosed by pro-war fanatics in an effort to crack the unity of Negro and white, hoping in this way to prevent the consolidation of the peace movement. On the last day of the congress, mobs were formed in front of homes of Chicago white families where Negro delegates were housed.

It was a desperate move, but futile in the face of the unshakeable unity of the Negro and white workers which was demonstrated and developed here.

★

THE CONGRESS became a forum for the special problems of every group—labor, women, youth, church people, farmers, the national groups.

The delegates arrived on Friday, June 29, and pitched in at once in the workshop sessions covering a broad range of special topics.

Then there was the giant mass meeting that evening, the panel sessions on the following day, the enriched people's concern on Saturday, the youth festival on Sunday.

Finally, there was the stirring closing session which adopted a program and elected officers, including three co-chairmen: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Prof. Anton J. Carlson and Prof. Robert Morss Lovett.

In the background was the magnificent exposition which told the graphic story of why "Peace is America's best defense."

★

THIS WAS A CONGRESS which shed redbaiting from without and defied every attempt at division. This was a great cross-section gathering of Americans, single-minded in the desire for peace.

Delegates knitted together a program of action, but prepared to change that program in keeping with the needs of unfolding world events. They learned techniques, but determined to find new ones. The congress expressed confidence in its own program, but welcomed the cooperation and parallel action of other peace movements with other programs.

Crux of the APC program is its belief that peace is the only solution to the world's problems, that diverse social orders can co-exist in peace, that higher living standards and expanding democracy are possible only in a peaceful world.

This is the program that 5,000 peace delegates, peace fighters, peace organizers will now bring from this historic congress into every corner of the nation.

TWO UNIONS MERGE

KANSAS CITY (FP).—Merger of the blacksmiths and boilermakers unions began July 1, spokesmen for the two AFL unions disclosed here.

Peace Making Capitol Worried

(Continued from Page 4)
a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem," the editorial said.

★

HERE IN WASHINGTON it was still a popular custom among officials of the Truman Administration to sow seeds of doubt concerning the good faith of the defenders of Korea. Presidential Assistant Averill Harriman, as late as July 3, was telling a congressional committee that the truce proposal might be a ruse or a trick.

Others, however, saw more positive implications. In London, Richard Stokes, Minister of Raw Materials, suggested that in the event of a Korean peace, Britain might justifiably lighten up on its mobilization program. In Washington Sen. George Aiken (R-Vt) predicted Congress would be less enthusiastic for President Truman's "emergency" program.

Charles E. Wilson, czar of mobilization; George Marshall, defense secrtary, and Eric Johnston, economic stabilizer, rushed into action to counter this thinking. They insisted that the cold war must continue, and there must be high taxes and an enormous arms program, even if the hot war ended.

Saypol Hurls Treat at '17'

(Continued from Page 3)
$20,000; Betty Gannett, national educational director of the Party, $20,000; Pettis Perry, alternate member of the National Committee, $10,000; Alexander Bittelman, Marxist theoretician, $20,000; Israel Amter, veteran Party leader, $1,000 (his bail was lowered because of his infirm and aged condition); Jacob Mindel, Marxist teacher, $5.000 (he, too, was given lower bail because of a heart condition); and Alexander Trachtenberg, head of the International Publilshers, Inc., $10,000.

Also: Simon W. Gerson, chairman of the State Communist Legislative Committee, $10,000; Marion Bachrach, secretary of the defense commission, $10,000; Louis Weinstock, former secretary-treasurer of the AFL Painters District Council 9, $10,000; Al Lannon, seamen's leader, $10,000; Victor J. Jerome, editor of "Political Affairs," $10,000; William Weinstone, veteran working class leader, $10,000; George Blake Charney, labor secretary of the New York State Communist Party, $10,000; Isadore Begun, former Bronx Party chairman, $10,000; and Arnold Johnson, CRC organizer, $10,000.

Plea in Strike

(Continued from Page 4)
with the union (Local 890, Intl. Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers) for the purpose of ending the strike and returning the workers to their jobs and to grant the same contractual conditions as are now established as district-wide conditions of work for the workers of this district.

"As proof of the company entering negotiations in good faith, we are requesting that you romove from your payroll all men employed by you who are no union men and are strikebreakers or those who carry guns and arrest others engaged in peaceful picketing.

The business people warned the company that if it failed to reach a settlement, it "will stand further convicted in the eyes of the people of our and other communities of this district as fully responsible for prolonging the strike and for all future violence or bloodshed connected with the present labor dispute in this district."

TELL COURT JAILINGS GAG FREE SPEECH AND PRESS

(Continued from Page 3)
Davis: I do not have the 13th, the 14th, and the 15th Amendments. They are not kept in this country.

The Court: I will hear you no further with reference to—

Davis: I think you should hear me.

The Court: I will hear you no further—

Davis: I should have the right to express myself for my people, and this will not intimidate or terrorize me.

The Court: Mr. Davis, sit down and be quiet.

Davis: The enemies of the people are going to be put in jail some day, not the working class.

The Court: Sit down or I will hold you in contempt of court. I hope you don't make that necessary.

(The marshalls here forced Davis into his seat.)

Dennis: May I address the Court?

The Court: Yes, step right up. Your name is—

Dennis: Eugene Dennis.

The Court: Mr. Dennis, I will hear you with reference to any application or any comments you may desire to make concerning the reduction of sentence. I don't intend to hear you on any philosophical discussion.

Dennis: I move in respect to the motion before your Honor that all the sentences be suspended. I do not ask the Court for a reduction of sentence. I move for the suspension of the sentence because if eleven of us, of these defendants, are imprisoned, the First Amendment to the Constitution will be incarcerated as well.

Your Honor should bear in mind —and the remarks of the United States Attorney has pointed it up —that all we were charged with was in the realm of ideas, beliefs, our teaching and advocacy for peace, for freedom, and for socialism. No overt acts of any kind,— the only subversion that has been committed, your Honor, is a subversion of the Bill of Rights of our country, and with is peace has been placed in jeopardy, the peace of our people and world peace.

I move, your Honor, therefore, in behalf of myself and, if I may, for all the defendants, for the full and immediate suspension of the sentences.

The Court: The application of the defendants to reduce—

Winter: If the Court please—

The Court: What is your name?

Winter: Carl Winter.

The Court: You have an attorney appearing for you. I am not going to listen to a series of addresses. Mr. Sacher asked that I hear two of the defendants, and I have done so.

Winter: It was I that he mentioned.

The Court: I thought it was Mr. Dennis. I will hear you, with the same admonition that I have given the others.

Winter: I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the two defendants who spoke previously, but address myself to one particular question, and that is a motion with respect to suspension of sentence or, in the alternative, if the Court should refuse to act on the other motions presented, until such time as the hearings now in process in Washington before the McCarran Board are completed.

I have ben participating in those hearings as a designated representative of the National Committee of the Communist Party to defend the honor and record of our party and the American people whom it represents.

That hearing has been in progress since April 23. The government has not yet completed its case. The government has started out with a series of informer witnesses, dealing with matters dating back to the period of the formation of the Communist Party in 1919. In the ten weeks that have transpired, the government has not yet reached the period when the Communist Party was reconstituted in 1945, nor has any of the testimony of government witnesses yet reached the period or the time since the McCarran Act was signed and became law. If these 11 men who were convicted for being the leaders of the Communist Party of the United States go to jail before that McCarran Board hearing is completed, then the Court will be lending final confirmation to the charge which we have made from the outset of our indictment and throughout our trial that the Smith Act, under which we were tried, was the enabling act for the institution of Fascism in the United States. For the Communist Party would then be in the position of being accused, maligned, slandered with a vile charge of being a foreign agent when its true purpose has always been, and still is, to defend the interests of the American people and to work for world peace. Our people would be unable to—

The Court: A good many of us may have doubts as to the purpose of the party, doubts evidenced and perhaps substantiated by recent events. However, that is not a matter before me.

As I take it, you want a deferment of sentence so that you might be able to appear, if necessary, as a witness, or your colleagues might be able to appear as witnesses, before this investigating committee.

Winter: We have been engaged since the beginning of these hearings in preparing our affirmative case before the McCarran Board.

The Court: If the committee desires to hear either of you or any of you, they may secure your attendance by a subpoena.

Winter: That is not granting us the right freely and without hindrance to prepare the facts in our defense, and to disprove the allegations of the Attorney General in his petition.

If the Court should deny us the opportunity to continue the preparation of our affirmative case, in view of the fact under this same Smith Act 17 others have already been arrested and the United States Department of Justice threatens to arrest scores, if not hundreds, of others, then the Court will simply be proving that the arguments which the Court suggests should be heard, since there seems to be a difference of opinion about the role of the Communist Party, are only to be the arguments of the government.

Perhaps the Court fears to permit the Communists to present their arguments—

The Court: Mr. Winter, you are bordering upon contumacious language.

Winter: I didn't think so.

The Court: There is a point of view as to the respect that is due constituted authority. You may sit down.

Winter: May I suggest that the Court separately consider the request for such suspension to permit the committee to hear the other side, to hear our case. If we are to have courts and quasi-judicial bodies acting upon one predetermined viewpoint, I think an opportunity should be had for the people themselves to be heard.

PLAN INDIA RAIL STRIKE

NEW DELHI (ALN).—Indian railwaymen are going ahead with their plans for a nationwide strike despite threats of government violence. According to the press, the government will call out troops if the strike is carried through. The secretary general of the Indian Railwaymen's Federation announced that 95 percent of the railway workers voted in favor of the walkout.

Ex-Atty.-General Says Smith Act Contravenes Free Speech

(Continued from Page 3)
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Earlier criticisms of the Supreme Court ruling on the Smith Act, the conviction of the Communist leaders and/or subsequent arrests came from Eleanor Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, the New York Post, New York Compass, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the UE News, International Fur & Leather Workers, etc. [illegible]

Lash Racist Attacks On Peace Delegates

CHICAGO.—Pro-war racist fanatics struck back at the historic American Peace Congress in Chicago this week with the weapon of mob violence. No sooner had the congress ended its sessions than anti-Negro attacks broke out all over the city as if directed from a single center.

These attacks were staged at homes of white Chicagoans who had housed Negro delegates. At the home of Leon Yonik, 3437 S. Emerald St., a mob of more than 300 unleashed a savage assault, throwing rocks and missles, screaming insults and threats of more violence.

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IT WAS THE PATTERN of Peoria St. and of St. Lawrence Ave. all over again, with organized mobsters ranging the area, armed with bricks and lead pipes.

It was an extension of the race hatred which has been incited in Cicero, where a Negro family, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Clark, have been the victims of police brutality. (See story on page 2.)

The Clarks were set upon by police when they tried to move into an apartment they had rented in the "lily-white" suburban town. When they sought an injunction against the attacks, Joseph Beauharnais, head of the notorious White Circle League, appeared openly in court in an effort to block legal action.

Since then, two home-made bombs have been exploded at the building. And mobs have formed nightly, threatening the lives of the Clarks if they move in.

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THE WEAK ATTEMPTS by police to disperse the hoodlums were met with jeers and defiance. As in the previous cases, many of the police did not conceal their sympathy for the racists.

At Winchester and Damen, the landlord and a gangster aide tried to evict three families which housed delegates to the peace congress. In Austin, a family received telephoned threats of armed violence. This was only a short distance from where the home of the Negro scientist, Dr. Percy Julian, was recently bombed by racists.

These attacks were the answer of the White Circle and American Legion forces to the peace congress and to the demonstration of the unity of Negro and white for peace which took place there.

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THE LEGION CHIEFS had used every means of provocation against the peace gathering. Edward Clamage, self-styled Legion expert on "communism," tried vainly to get the Coliseum management to break its contract with the APC.

In desperation, Legion officials organized a small band of pickets, most of them pro-fascist DP's, who paraded briefly in front of the Coliseum.

On Sunday afternoon, the leader of the Elks, the jimcrow organization which opened its convention here, issued a statement denouncing the Peace Congress, openly calling for violence against what he called "communists."

★

"WE HAVE TALKED about communism long enough," declared the Elks' grand exalted leader, Joseph B. Kyle of Gary. "It is time for action!"

A few hours later, the first rock shattered the window of the Yoniks on Emerald St., where three Negro maritime workers from the West Coast had been staying.

Peace and civil liberties forces moved fast in forcing the police department to take the necessary steps to disperse the howling mob in front of the Yonik home.

★

UNTIL THE EARLY HOURS of Sunday morning, however, the mobsters were chanting, n . . . . .-lovers, n . . . . .-lovers!" threatening to burn the house to the ground and lynch the Negro delegates and their hosts. Among the mobsters were many of the former Nazi DP's who taunted the Yoniks and their guests with shouts of "Communist s . . . of b . . . . . !"

Peace Congress leaders charged that these attacks were "clearly an attempt to prevent the consolidation of the peace forces which is solidly based on the unity of Negro and white."

Leaders of the APC condemned the police department for its half-hearted attempts to halt the violence and its failure to arrest the ringleaders and members of the mob.

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THEY WARNED that "pro-war fanatics will use every means possible, not only in Chicago but elsewhere, in an effort to subvert the people's victory in winning a cease-fire in Korea."

"They are engaged in a futile but desperate effort to stop the growing peace movement by their attempts to crush inseparable unity of Negro and white which is the keystone of this movement."

Meanwhile, broad forces here scheduled a conference against mob violence at the South Parkway Community Center last Tuesday evening.

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THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS called for the broadest unity of liberal forces in the city "to stop a new wave of disgraceful and dangerous outbreaks of racist gangsterism in our city."

"The prospect of peace in Korea has so enraged these reactionary elements that they are ready to start racist war here at home," declared CRC national secretary William L. Patterson.

"Fortunately, the great strength achieved by the peace forces makes it possible to stop these attacks, regardless of the fact that they are inspired by the Big Business proponents of war and carried through with the collusion of public officials."

CHARGE GRAND JURY 'SMEAR' AGAINST UE IN ROCK ISLAND

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Don Harris, president of District 8 of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, this week charged that actions by a Federal grand jury meeting in Springfield, Ill., add up to a "smear campaign" against the UE.

Harris reported a number of present and former members of UE locals were subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury of the U. S. District Court for Southern Illinois.

"It is more than a coincidence," said Harris, "that this smear campaign is getting underway at the time when an election is scheduled to be held in the tool room and machine shop at the John Deere Plow Works between UE Local 150 and the raiding UAW and IAM."

★

IN A LETTER to all UE locals, Harris warned that the grand jury hearings will "undoubtedly be the same type used by the House UN-American Activities Committee," which, he said, indicted, attacked and smeared officers of the UE.

The letter declared that among those subpoenaed were Wayne Smith, UE district vice president, and Gus Gustafson, secretary-treasurer of Local 150.

Harris called for support to the union's National Defense Fund and pledged that "any union officer or member who will be persecuted because of his leadership or support our union will be defended to the limit."

"We must interpret this investigation into the internal affairs of our union and its members as a weapon for the employers to blackjack our membership into an acceptance of the company's terms and conditions," Harris stated.



Mrs. Josephine Stevens, West Seattle community delegate to the Chicago Peace Conference is shown with one of her prized "Peace" roses. The rose, noted for its pale pink coloring and gigantic blossoms, was developed in 1945. Mrs. Stephens' husband, Robert, is vice-president of Hope Lodge 79, International Association of Machinists.

Illinois Peace Assembly Meets To Plan Activity for State

CHICAGO. — With more than 1,100 Illinois delegates attending the American Peace Crusade here last weekend, the APC Illinois Assembly met to plan statewide peace action during the coming months.

Rev. Joseph M. Evans of Metropolitan Community Church opened the Illinois delegation meeting which outlined an 8-point program of action. Rev. Evans and Prof. Robert Morss Lovett are co-chairmen of the Illinois Assembly.

Among the proposals were:

1. The enlarging and building of the Illnois Assembly as a central co-ordinating body of representatives and individuals cooperating on one or more of the issues of peace.

2. The formation of a state labor council, a women's committee, a committee of senior citizens and other similar peace groups.

3. The sale of peace bonds, the holding of town hall meetings and the issuance of an APC bulletin.

4. The calling of a meeting on program in September and a conference later in the year.

DELEGATES emphasized the building of the unity of Negro and white as the basis for the peace movement.

Bea Brookins, of the South Side consumers committee urged that the fight for peace be linked with the fight against high prices.

One Illinois delegate asked that the APC initiate a campaign to abolish A-Bomb drills in schools.

★

ALICE SCHLOSSBERG urged that peace workers join existing community organizations and churches to carry on the fight for peace.

The Illinois Assembly decided to draw more downstate people into the leadership of the work in the state. More than 100 of the delegates to the peace congress were from downstate.



FOUR YOUNG WOMEN DELEGATES to the American Peace Congress from various parts of the country make a statuesque picture against the background of the colorful decorations of the Coliseum. There were more than 1,500 women delegates, many of whom played a leading role in the deliberations of the peace congress.

ILLINOIS DuSABLE EDITION
The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 208 N. Wells St., Rm. 201, Chicago 2, Ill. Phone RA 6-5580.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

What's On?

CHICAGO

"IVAN THE TERRIBLE," a revival, and Charlie Chaplin in "The Fireman." Friday, July 20 at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. 8:30 p.m. Admission 60c. Sponsored by Film Forum of Chicago.

ALL NATIONS FESTIVAL. Saturday, Oct. 6 at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Cultural activities of all nations will be presented dealing with contributions of the foreign born as well as dramatizations. Arranged by Midwest Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

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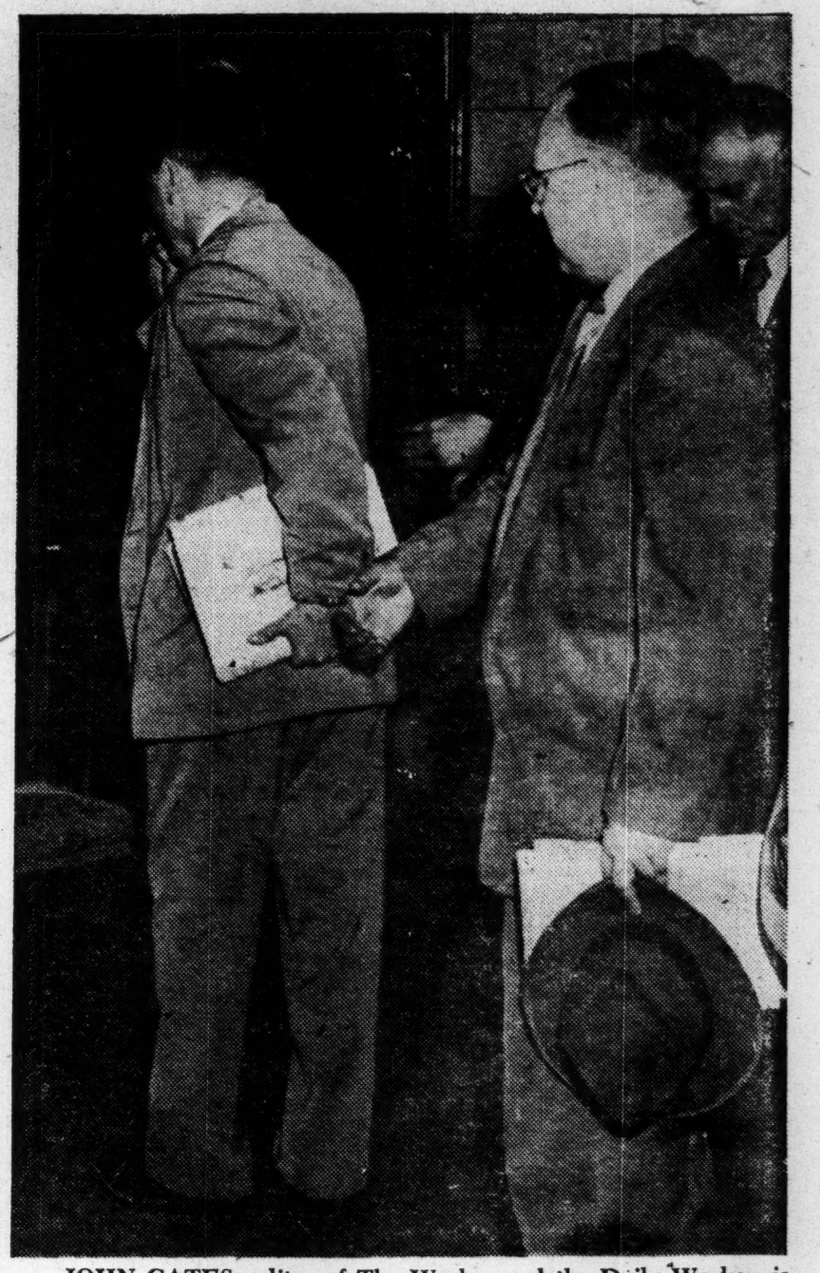
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Peace Breaking Out; Washington Worried

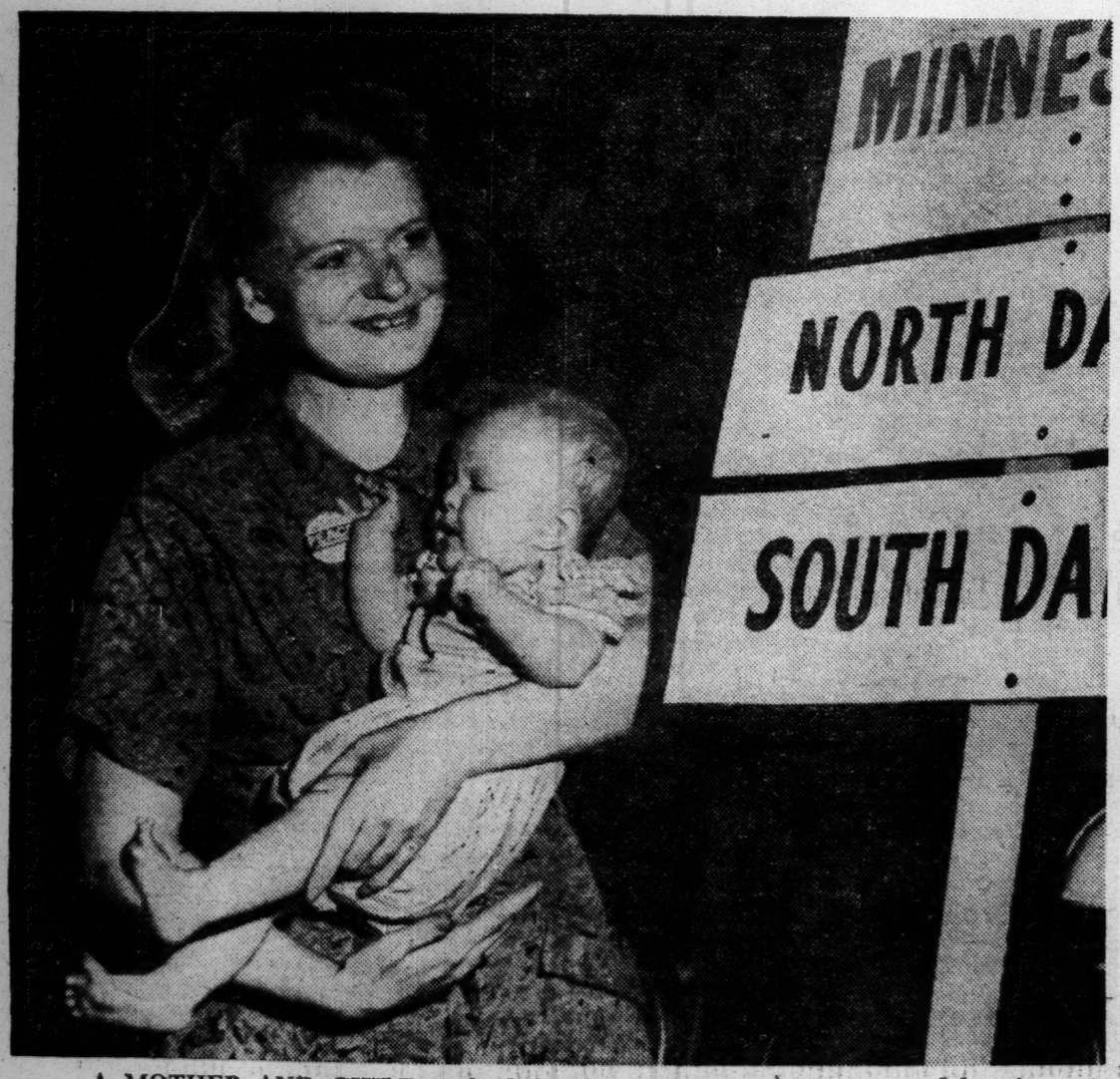
— See Page 4 —

THEY GO TO JAIL—SO DO YOUR LIBERTIES

— See Stories on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 5 —



JOHN GATES, editor of The Worker and the Daily Worker, is shackled to John Williamson (right) as he enters a prison van at Federal Courthouse in New York. They and five other Communist leaders were sent to prison for five years. Their "crime"—unprecedented in the country's history—was that they violated the Smith Act by "agreeing to teach and advocate Marxism-Leninism," the doctrines of scientific socialism.



A MOTHER AND CHILD seek their place among the many state delegations at the American Peace Congress. The three-day parley was attended by many family groups.

5,000 to Take Peace Program to The People

— See Page 4 —

A PRESIDENT SIGNS FOR A FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT



President Klement Gottwald of Czechoslovakia and his wife Marta are shown as they signed an appeal for a peace pact among the big five powers (United States, Soviet Union, China, France and England) and against the remilitarization of Western Germany. Shown at the Prague Castle (left to right): Anezka Hodinova-Spurna, chairman of the Committee of the Defenders of Peace, Alois Brozek, member of the Youth Union, who with Vlasta Svobodova (right) presented the petition, Marta Gottwald and President Gottwald.

Peace-Jittery Washington Seeks To Prop Up the War Economy

THE WELL KNOWN "PEACE JITTERS" among Wall Street profiteers are now reflected in Washington as the Truman adminis-tration tries hard to prime the war economy depite a possible cease fire in Korea.. The administration's spokesman have let out a chorus o. yells for an even greater shift to armament production because of allegedly new "war danger" zones.

President Truman is reported co sidering a personal appearance before Congress to sound a new hysterical alarm and urge the full ten billion dollars in new taxes he requested instead of the seven billion dollars being prepared and the full $8,400,000,000 for arms to Atlantic Pact countries.

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Labor leaders who support the Truman line, are attempting to picture the administration's moves as steps for tighter price control and price rollback powers. But while the President is expected to ask for more of such authority, too, his emphasis will unquestionably be for the powers that will drive the cost of living higher.

Stabilizer Eric Johnston already told the Senate Finance Committee that the administration wants the full 10 billion through taxes that would reach down into the "low bracket" incomes to "draw off" purchasing power and the "pressure for inflation."

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The new foreign "aid" program —now strictly military and not even claimed to be "help for the starving"—will draw off supplies from the civilian market and prop up prices.

Congress, so far, has coldly rejected union pleas for stricter price control. The Senate passed a bill specifically barring even those rollbacks that were still possible under the existing "control" laws. This allows meat prices to rise but not drop below the current high level.

In voting a three-month stopgap extension of the old bill, Congress made sure by a special provision, that the President cannot use the rights he had under the old law to rollback prices of meat to even a limited degree. The House is reported preparing a bill that appears to be even worse than the Senate's. In addition a bill is being pressed by the House majority to deprive the Wage Stabilization Board of its right to consider certain types of labor disputes and thereby by-pass the Taft-Hartley law.



ERIC JOHNSTON
More Taxes Wanted

★

UNLESS there quickly develops a coast-to-coast mass movement stimulated primarilly by the AFL and CIO for real price controls, only fake price controls are in sight. But the wage freeze which the SWB is still holding to the limit of 10 percent above January, 1950, will remain as strong and fast as ever. Several thousand cases involving "above ceiling" raises for millions of workers, are still waiting for approval by the WSB. Meanwhile, the cost of living keeps climbing with even the BLS price index, heavily biased against workers, acknowledging a rise of 12 percent since January, 1950, not counting the tax hike last October.

The entire picture—the cynical frankness of the blood-money profiteers, the "peace jitters" in Wall St., and the total disregard of the mounting cost of living—is causing large sections of the workers to react accordingly. There is a rising "strike fever." The pressure to break through a wage freeze ceilings is rising. Many workers are taking the opportunity to force through new basic gains, liek the 40 hour week.



MEMPHIS COPS SLUG NEGRO MINISTER

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

REV. DEWITT ALCORN, Negro minister, charged here that he was attacked in a public bus station by police who called him a "communist, a red and a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Alcorn was taken to the hospital, where he was treated for facial bruises. He said he was hit in the stomach and eye by the police.

The incident occurred in the bus station at 1:15 a.m. when Alcorn went there to say goodbye to friends leaving for Indiana. The minister said the police came in, asked him why he "hung around the bus station at all hours of the night," then beat him.

ACT TO SAVE GREEK UNIONIST

COPENHAGEN (ALN). — The Joint Union of Copenhagen Dockers has threatened to boycott all Greek ships if the Greek government takes further proceedings against imprisoned Tony Ambatielos, Greek seamen's leader who has been under a death sentence since 1948, and nine other trade union leaders.

CHINA'S UNIONS MAP PEACE DRIVE

PEKIN (ALN).—Four Chinese unions, the seamen, railway, aircraft and transport workers, have issued a joint manifesto urging their members to respond to the call for strengthening the struggle for world peace issued by the trade departments of seamen, dockers and transport workers of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The manifesto calls on members to sign in support of a 5-power peace pact, to vote against rearmament of Japan, to develop the movement to aid Korea, to give fraternal support to workers in capitalist and colonial countries and to oppose the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

STRIKES SWEEP INDONESIA

JAKARTA (ALN). — A strike wave is sweeping Indonesia in defiance of a government ban on walkouts in so-called vital enterprises. The rising cost of living and low wages have driven the workers out on strike despite a new announcement by the cabinet that strikers will be prosecuted as criminals.

the week abroad

by John Pittman

STRUGGLES OF THE PEOPLES for peace and freedom this week appeared more irrepressible than ever. With discussions on a truce in the Korean war scheduled to begin at Kaesong on July 10 (See story on page 3) the fight for peace everywhere assumed an encouraging aspect. In Britain, Labor Government spokesmen expressed the hope that the Korean truce discussions could be expanded into settlement of political issues between China and the United States as well. In France, where the newly elected National Assembly met Thursday (DeGaullists, 118 seats; Third Force, 283; Communists, 103) with an amnesty for Vichyites and jail for Communists high on the rightwing parties' agenda, peace forces announced defiance of the ban imposed on their big July 15 demonstration for a Pact of Peace between the big five powers. In West Germany, the Free German Youth defied the ban imposed on their activities by the Adenauer Government. And in the United States, on the eve of the great Chicago peace conference (See story on page 3),—Paul Robeson and Dr. Clementina Paolone, representing the elected delegates to the United Nations from the World Peace Council, protested to Security Council President Jacob Malik against the denial of visas to the other delegates of the Council by the U. S. State Department, brought to Malik's attention the Council's proposals for peace, including a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. Robeson and Mrs. Paolone, expressing regret that the full Council delegation had been prevented from seeing U. S. Ambassador to the UN Warren Austin, announced the Council's intention of continuing its efforts to present its views to the United Nations and its agencies.

REFLECTIONS OF PEOPLE'S STRUGGLES

IN DIRECT WAYS ALSO the struggles for peace and freedom were reflected. Britain paid a back-handed tribute to the struggles of the colonial peoples in Southeast Asia by putting the Colombo Plan (Britain's "Point Four") into operation. But how impotent is this device to stop the fight for freedom was seen in Malaya, where a ban on rubber exports to the Soviet Union, China and People's Democracies brought a sharp fall in prices, which will hardly injure the 10,000 whites who live off the backs of the Malayan wage-earners, but will intensify the wretchedness of these wage earners, the bulk of whom already are on the point of starvation. Such a policy will surely send more Malayans to join the People's army of resistance.

The UN Trusteeship Council heard the United States delegate express satisfaction over the "continued progress" of the people of the trust territory of Ruandi-Urundi, a Belgian colony, and voted 7-1 to approve the Italian administration of Somaliland. The Soviet delegate opposed. But several score of petitions from the inhabitants of these areas disagree, promise continued struggle for independence.

In Spain, where Franco is using United States technicians and capital to open new plants and build arms, the Catholic archbishops, sensing the imminence of new eruptions from the volcanic hatred and anguish of the people, exhorted the government to act on social reform.

WRITHINGS AMONG THE PSEUDO-LEFT

THE WORSENING SITUATION for the forces of war and imperialist oppression finds expression also in the ranks of the labor and liberal lieutenants of these forces. While delegates to the Scab International (ICFTU) were assembling in Milan, Italy, to hatch new plans for sabotage and splitting the labor movements of the world; at Frankfort, Germany, the delegates of 22 parties from 21 countries to the eighth world conference of the Social Democratic Party were unable to agree on how best to combat "Communism," although they set up a new international to do so.

But at Geneva, Switzerland, where 603 delegates from 60 countries to the 34th conference of the government-employer dominated International Labor Office (ILO) approved conventions on establishing minimum wage machinery in agricultural countries and for equal pay for women and men workers, they rebuffed United States representatives who tried to ram full support for rearmament policies down their throats. Said Ceylonese delegate R. E. Javatilleke, commenting on the "free enterprise" nonsense of Roy Howes of Massachusetts: "If Mr. Howes represents capitalist America, I must say I fell sorry for capitalism and for America."

OTHER WOES OF THE WAR-MAKERS

A NUMBER OF DISAGREEMENTS came to a head in the camp of war and imperialism. Iraq broke off negotiations with representatives of the British-French-U. S.-owned Iraq Petroleum Company, while two Iraqui parties demanded a position of "neutrality" by the government and the prohibition of foreign powers assembling troops to use against Iraq's neighbor, Iran. This move was followed by an Iranian announcement that the Security Council of the UN would be asked to prevent British troops and warships from threatening Iran. Furthermore, Iran rejected new overtures of the Truman government to compromise the issue of her nationalization of the $850 million Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. In Indo-China, a deal almost completed between Wall Street and the Bao Dai puppet regime was nipped in the bud by French imperialists, who saw the whole thing as a move to ease them out as Exploiter Number One. In Washington, an oil pool of 18 Wall Street trusts was formed to "aid" the countries deprived of oil by Iran's nationalization move; but the "aid" was seen in London as a move to snatch up Britain's customers.

Elsewhere, Kashmir's ruling clique said it intended to keep the country part of India, and not Pakistan, regardless of the "findings" of the UN mission headed by Frank Graham. The Tito clique, having spent one-third of the $29 millions given by Wall Street on arms, and facing another raw material shortage, begged for more arms. The Peron regime, reflecting its dependency on Wall Street and Washington, made its ambasasdor to Washington foreign minister the new ambassador to Washington. The Yoshida clique, by agreement with the Occupation, disbanded its cabinet, began forming a new one to take over in anticipation of the Dulles "peace treaty."



DELEGATES to the American Peace Congress in Chicago pause from the critical problems discussed by the three-day parley to listen to a song of peace and freedom by one of the delegates.

5,000 DELEGATES TO TAKE PEACE PROGRAM TO PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 4)

standing of the oneness of the fight for peace, for ending jimcrow, frameups, legal lynchings of the Negro people, for the right of colonial peoples to carry through their fight for liberation.

American Legion chiefs here used every method they could to destroy the peace congress, to ban the Coliseum where the sessions were held, to incite attacks on the delegates.

But the most vicious mob violence was unloosed by pro-war fanatics in an effort to crack the unity of Negro and white, hoping in this way to prevent the consolidation of the peace movement. On the last day of the congress, mobs were formed in front of homes of Chicago white families where Negro delegates were housed.

It was a desperate move, but futile in the face of the unshakeable unity of the Negro and white workers which was demonstrated and developed here.

★

THE CONGRESS became a forum for the special problems of every group—labor, women, youth, church people, farmers, the national groups.

The delegates arrived on Friday, June 29, and pitched in at once in the workshop sessions covering a broad range of special topics.

Then there was the giant mass meeting that evening, the panel sessions on the following day, the enriched people's concern on Saturday, the youth festival on Sunday.

Finally, there was the stirring closing session which adopted a program and elected officers, including three co-chairmen: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Prof. Anton J. Carlson and Prof. Robert Morss Lovett.

In the background was the magnificent exposition which told the graphic story of why "Peace is America's best defense."

★

THIS WAS A CONGRESS which shed redbaiting from without and defied every attempt at division. This was a great cross-section gathering of Americans, single-minded in the desire for peace.

Delegates knitted together a program of action, but prepared to change that program in keeping with the needs of unfolding world events. They learned techniques, but determined to find new ones. The congress expressed confidence in its own program, but welcomed the cooperation and parallel action of other peace movements with other programs.

Crux of the APC program is its belief that peace is the only solution to the world's problems, that diverse social orders can co-exist in peace, that higher living standards and expanding democracy are possible only in a peaceful world.

This is the program that 5,000 peace delegates, peace fighters, peace organizers will now bring from this historic congress into every corner of the nation.

TWO UNIONS MERGE

KANSAS CITY (FP).—Merger of the blacksmiths and boilermakers unions began July 1, spokesmen for the two AFL unions disclosed here.

Ex-Atty.-General Says Smith Act Contravenes Free Speech

(Continued from Page 3)

this danger forms the basis of the dissents of Justices Douglas and Black. . . . We might have a situation very much like that of 1920 when the abusers of 'the Red hunt' filled out jails with thousands of innocent people."

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The Centerville, Ia., Iowegian asked: "If the Communists are in effect denied free speech . . . is there any danger that in due time the interpretation might broaden to the point where others are denied lawful free speech for lesser offenses? What if criticism of the government should ever become unlawful in the eyes of the court? What then? Of all our freedoms, free speech is as highly valued as any; as long as we possess this cherished right, we can maintain a free society. Lose it, and you lose freedom."

Earlier criticisms of the Supreme Court ruling on the Smith Act, the conviction of the Communist leaders and/or subsequent arrests came from Eleanor Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, the New York Post, New York Compass, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the UE News, International Fur & Leather Workers, etc.

Peace Making Capitol Worried

(Continued from Page 4)

a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem," the editorial said.

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HERE IN WASHINGTON it was still a popular custom among officials of the Truman Administration to sow seeds of doubt concerning the good faith of the defenders of Korea. Presidential Assistant Averill Harriman, as late as July 3, was telling a congressional committee that the truce proposal might be a ruse or a trick.

Others, however, saw more positive implications. In London, Richard Stokes, Minister of Raw Materials, suggested that in the event of a Korean peace, Britain might justifiably lighten up on its mobilization program. In Washington Sen. George Aiken (R-Vt) predicted Congress would be less enthusiastic for President Truman's "emergency" program.

Charles E. Wilson, czar of mobilization; George Marshall, defense secrtary, and Eric Johnston, economic stabilizer, rushed into action to counter this thinking. They insisted that the cold war must continue, and there must be high taxes and an enormous arms program, even if the hot war ended.

Saypol Hurls Treat at '17'

(Continued from Page 3)

$20,000; Betty Gannett, national educational director of the Party, $20,000; Pettis Perry, alternate member of the National Committee, $10,000; Alexander Bittelman, Marxist theoretician, $20,000; Israel Amter, veteran Party leader, $1,000 (his bail was lowered because of his infirm and aged condition); Jacob Mindel, Marxist teacher, $5,000 (he, too, was given lower bail because of a heart condition); and Alexander Trachtenberg, head of the International Publilshers, Inc., $10,000.

Also: Simon W. Gerson, chairman of the State Communist Legislative Committee, $10,000; Marion Bachrach, secretary of the defense commission, $10,000; Louis Weinstock, former secretary-treasurer of the AFL Painters District Council 9, $10,000; Al Lannon, seamen's leader, $10,000; Victor J. Jerome, editor of "Political Affairs," $10,000; William Weinstone, veteran working class leader, $10,000; George Blake Charney, labor secretary of the New York State Communist Party, $10,000; Isadore Begun, former Bronx Party chairman, $10,000; and Arnold Johnson, CRC organizer, $10,000.

Plea in Strike

(Continued from Page 4)

with the union (Local 890, Intl. Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers) for the purpose of ending the strike and returning the workers to their jobs and to grant the same contractual conditions as are now established as district-wide conditions of work for the workers of this district.

"As proof of the company entering negotiations in good faith, we are requesting that you romove from your payroll all men employed by you who are no union men and are strikebreakers or those who carry guns and arrest others engaged in peaceful picketing.

The business people warned the company that if it failed to reach a settlement, it "will stand further convicted in the eyes of the people of our and other communities of this district as fully responsible for prolonging the strike and for all future violence or bloodshed connected with the present labor dispute in this district."

TELL COURT JAILINGS GAG FREE SPEECH AND PRESS

(Continued from Page 3)

Davis: I do not have the 13th, the 14th, and the 15th Amendments. They are not kept in this country.

The Court: I will hear you no further with reference to—

Davis: I think you should hear me.

The Court: I will hear you no further—

Davis: I should have the right to express myself for my people, and this will not intimidate or terrorize me.

The Court: Mr. Davis, sit down and be quiet.

Davis: The enemies of the people are going to be put in jail some day, not the working class.

The Court: Sit down or I will hold you in contempt of court. I hope you don't make that necessary.

(The marshalls here forced Davis into his seat.)

Dennis: May I address the Court?

The Court: Yes, step right up. Your name is—

Dennis: Eugene Dennis.

The Court: Mr. Dennis, I will hear you with reference to any application or any comments you may desire to make concerning the reduction of sentence. I don't intend to hear you on any philosophical discussion.

Dennis: I move in respect to the motion before your Honor that all the sentences be suspended. I do not ask the Court for a reduction of sentence. I move for the suspension of the sentence because if eleven of us, of these defendants, are imprisoned, the First Amendment to the Constitution will be incarcerated as well.

Your Honor should bear in mind—and the remarks of the United States Attorney has pointed it up—that all we were charged with was in the realm of ideas, beliefs, our teaching and advocacy for peace, for freedom, and for socialism. No overt acts of any kind,—the only subversion that has been committed, your Honor, is a subversion of the Bill of Rights of our country, and with is peace has been placed in jeopardy, the peace of our people and world peace.

I move, your Honor, therefore, in behalf of myself and, if I may, for all the defendants, for the full and immediate suspension of the sentences.

The Court: The application of the defendants to reduce—

Winter: If the Court please—

The Court: What is your name?

Winter: Carl Winter.

The Court: You have an attorney appearing for you. I am not going to listen to a series of addresses. Mr. Sacher asked that I hear two of the defendants, and I have done so.

Winter: It was I that he mentioned.

The Court: I thought it was Mr. Dennis. I will hear you, with the same admonition that I have given the others.

Winter: I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the two defendants who spoke previously, but address myself to one particular question, and that is a motion with respect to suspension of sentence or, in the alternative, if the Court should refuse to act on the other motions presented, until such time as the hearings now in process in Washington before the McCarran Board are completed.

I have ben participating in those hearings as a designated representative of the National Committee of the Communist Party to defend the honor and record of our party and the American people whom it represents.

That hearing has been in progress since April 23. The government has not yet completed its case. The government has started out with a series of informer witnesses, dealing with matters dating back to the period of the formation of the Communist Party in 1919. In the ten weeks that have transpired, the government has not yet reached the period when the Communist Party was reconstituted in 1945, nor has any of the testimony of government witnesses yet reached the period or the time since the McCarran Act was signed and became law. If these 11 men who were convicted for being the leaders of the Communist Party of the United States go to jail before that McCarran Board hearing is completed, then the Court will be lending final confirmation to the charge which we have made from the outset of our indictment and throughout our trial that the Smith Act, under which we were tried, was the enabling act for the institution of Fascism in the United States. For the Communist Party would then be in the position of being accused, maligned, slandered with a vile charge of being a foreign agent when its true purpose has always been, and still is, to defend the interests of the American people and to work for world peace. Our people would be unable to—

The Court: A good many of us may have doubts as to the purpose of the party, doubts evidenced and perhaps substantiated by recent events. However, that is not a matter before me.

As I take it, you want a deferment of sentence so that you might be able to appear, if necessary, as a witness, or your colleagues might be able to appear as witnesses, before this investigating committee.

Winter: We have been engaged since the beginning of these hearings in preparing our affirmative case before the McCarran Board.

The Court: If the committee desires to hear either of you or any of you, they may secure your attendance by a subpoena.

Winter: That is not granting us the right freely and without hindrance to prepare the facts in our defense, and to disprove the allegations of the Attorney General in his petition.

If the Court should deny us the opportunity to continue the preparation of our affirmative case, in view of the fact under this same Smith Act 17 others have already been arrested and the United States Department of Justice threatens to arrest scores, if not hundreds, of others, then the Court will simply be proving that the arguments which the Court suggests should be heard, since there seems to be a difference of opinion about the role of the Communist Party, are only to be the arguments of the government.

Perhaps the Court fears to permit the Communists to present their arguments—

The Court: Mr. Winter, you are bordering upon contumacious language.

Winter: I didn't think so.

The Court: There is a point of view as to the respect that is due constituted authority. You may sit down.

Winter: May I suggest that the Court separately consider the request for such suspension to permit the committee to hear the other side, to hear our case. If we are to have courts and quasi-judicial bodies acting upon one predetermined viewpoint, I think an opportunity should be had for the people themselves to be heard.

PLAN INDIA RAIL STRIKE

NEW DELHI (ALN).—Indian railwaymen are going ahead with their plans for a nationwide strike despite threats of government violence. According to the press, the government will call out troops if the strike is carried through. The secretary general of the Indian Railwaymen's Federation announced that 95 percent of the railway workers voted in favor of the walkout.

PREJUDICIAL TESTIMONY OUT BUT PREJUDICE REMAINS

BY ARTHUR DAVIS

PITTSBURGH. — Hundreds of pages of testimony and many exhibits connected therewith have been stricken out of the record of the sedition trial of Andy Onda and James Dolsen, now in its seventh month before Judge Henry O'Brien. Out of some 250 items asked to be excluded by Defense Counsel John T. McTernan, over half were granted.

With the severance of Steve Nelson from the case a month ago because of his very serious injuries in an auto accident in Philadelphia, the conversations had with him by Matt Cvetic, Manning Johnson, Paul Crouch and Baxter, allegedly relating to "secret" and "underground" Communist activities in the 1920's, 1930's and early 1940's became irrelevant, as did also their sensational allegations concerning military instructions and teachings in the Lenin School and others schools and classes.

Much other material of "purple character," in the words of McTernan, was also knocked out. By these exclusions there is not much left of the testimony of Johnson and Crouch, in particular.

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COUNSEL McTERNAN, in his arguments for striking such material out, forcefully called the Court's attention to the physical impossibility of erasing from the jurors' minds the very prejudicial impressions whcih must have been created when the testimony was allowed and reminded the Judge that sweeping and repeated objections to its introduction had been overruled. His argument was the more convincing in that the grounds for exclusion of much was based on previously rejected grounds.

McTernan charged that the prosecution, which in its opening address had declared it would prove each of the three defendants guilty of all the allegations of the lengthy indictment, had in effect led the Court to the present difficult and complicated position by its repeated but rarely carried out promises to lay the required legal basis for its evidence and to connect it with the defendants. Assistant District Attorney Loren Lewis, hatchetman for the prosecution, was not in court at the time, being occupied with matters conected with his campaign to become Democratic candidate, to replace District Attorney Wm. Rahauser, who is campaigning for a judicial pos.

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DURING THE PROLONGED arguments defendant, Andy Onda, who has been his own counsel since Nelson was dropped from the case, took the floor and very ably pointed out that a last-minute attempt by the prosecution to amend the indictment to include he period from July 19 to October 17, the latter being the date when the Grand Jury findings were returned, was "trying to repear a badly damaged case."

The defense had demanded the striking out of 98 key exhibits, many on the ground they had come into possession of the prosecution after July 19. It is on July 19 and before that the defendants are alleged to have committed seditious acts by the indictment.

"The case has lasted not six hours, but six months before the prosecution suddenly realized its mistake," he emphasized. "Now it wants the court to help it out by permitting a substantial change in the indictment."

Judge O'Brien reserved his decision on the matter. If granted it would knock out a large part of what remains of the five months of testimony by stoolpigeons and the "private prosecutor," Judge Michael A. Musmanno.

Anti-Negro Gang Bars Urban League Secretary from Pool

PITTSBURGH.—The municipally-owned Highland Park Swimming Pool, which was the scene several years ago of a disgraceful anti-Negro riot incited by a gang of hoodlums against a mixed group of young Negro and white swimmers, is again in the limelight over the attempt of Alexander J. Allen, executive secretary of the local Urban League, to use its facilities.

Gangsters—the same or successors of those of the previous affair—jostled him out of the pool and were taking him to the dressing room when the police, who had been summoned, appeared on the scene. The lifeguards had been watching idly.

A citywide protest movement is springing up to guarantee that the equal right of all to use such facilities is assured and to take effective measures to break up the hoodlum group, which has insolently reserved to itself for years the power to exclude Negroes from the pool.

Taking the leadership in this move is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League and the Frontiers Club. Attorney Richard F. Jones, president of the local NAACP, declared it would act promptly to see that any Negro citizen of Pittsburgh desiring to use the Highland Park pool would be able to do so.

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THE URBAN LEAGUE has issued a program based on the city administration requiring of all its employes a policy of non-discrimination and enforment of equal rights, screening of city personnel with transfer or discharge of all who cannot wholeheartedly support such a policy, and indoctrination of the park staff and other responsible authorities with such a policy.

A fourth point is the closing of the Washington Blvd. Pool, an "overcrowded, small and poorly maintained pool patronized entirely by Negroes." This pool, which is near Highland Park, is understood, the League says, "to be for Negroes" and looked on therefore as "municipal endorsement of a system of practical segregation."

The Pittsburgh Frontiers Club, of which William P. Young, candidate for Republican nomination for City Council, is treasurer, elected a committee to work on the matter. Young is head of the committee. "This occurrence," he declared, "serves to accentuate the need for a closer unity, a firmer and friendlier relationship and a healthier Americanism between all segments of the population."

The Civil Unity Council, which was created to prevent precisely such incidents and which has a full-time secretary on the city payroll, has moved into action. Conferences have been already held with Acting Mayor Howard B. Stewart and other city officials.

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THE PITTSBURGH COURIER is the only newspaper in the city to publish news of this revival of Ku Klux Klanism in Pittsburgh.

In this connection is must be pointed out that Nate Albert, victim of the Highland Partk gang in the affair several years ago, is still in the Workhouse at Blawnox, to which he was sent on conviction in Judge Montgomery's court last year in a frameup in which officials of the police department and the city administration participated.

The right to bail during his appeal is still denied him by Judge Montgomery, who is (or was) a leader of the Americans Battling Communism (ABC) and by the State Superior Court, on which sits Judge Blair M. Gunther, who organized the ABC.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reinstate Workers or Strike Continues, Steel Local Warns

BRIDGEVILLE, Pa.—Defying a recommendation by staff representative Walter Backowski of United Steelworkers District 16 for acceptance of a compromise with the company on its arbitrary 30-day suspension of three furnacemen, 2,200 workers of the Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp. voted overwhelmingly to remain on strike until the men are reinstated. The strike started June 14.

The three employes had originally been fired. The company changed this to a 30-day suspension when the walkout occurred. The repudiated agreement between company and local and district union officials cut this to five days.

The strikers are bitter over attempts to speed up production at their expense and are rebelling against the failure to get their grievances promptly adjusted under the union contract. They are represented by Local 178, United Steel Workers.

U. S. Mediation and Conciliation Commissioner Charles R. Ward has been assigned to the case because of vital defense production at the plant.

GM Walkout Ends

WEST MIFFLIN, Pa.—By order of CIO United Auto Workers International representative Louis Dornetto, 1,100 production workers of General Motors Fisher Body plant who struck June 21 against cuts in their bonus earnings have returned to work pending further negotiation of grievances.

9-Cent Bus Hike

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—A 19-day strike of 90 drivers and mechanics of the Shenango Valley Transportation Co. ended with a nine-cent hourly wage boost, plus one cent addition on Nov. 1. The nine-cent raise is retroactive to June 1.

The settlement was effected by County Court Judge W. W. Braham, to whom the company had applied for an injunction against the AFL Amalgamated Association of Streetcar and Bus Employes, which represents the workers.

Children Insured In Printing Contract

PITTSBURGH.—Under a new contract by AFL Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union, Local 64, and the AFL Bindery and Lithographers Unions, with the Bankers Lithographing Co., welfare insurance is provided for all dependents of each employe, including children from 14 days to 19 years old.

Wage increases within the Wage Stabilization Board's 10 percent limit were granted of $2 weekly to journeymen and $1 to women employes. The company is to provide $5,000 life insurance for each worker.

The one-year contract provides for a wage-reopening after six months.

Bakers Strike

PITTSBURGH. — Over 2,000 bakery employes struck 24 major bakeries in this city plus 12 in outlying areas for the 40-hour week of five days, together with a 20-cents-an-hour increase to journeymen and a raise of 13 cents for women workers. For several days before the official strike vote workers had been drifting off their jobs, "voting with their feet."

The A&P stores signed a union contract on the eve of the strike. It guarantees the five-day week and eight-hour day. There is to be a 15 percent wage hike, two-thirds of which will be retroactive to May 1, when the prior contract expired.

The other 5 percent will be likewise retroactive, if and when the Wage Stabilization Board approves it. Similarly, if and when the board approved more than a 15 percent raise, that will automatically go into effect.

About 400 union members are affected.

The employes are represented by Local 12, AFL Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

Some 800 bakery wagon drivers, represented by Teamsters Local 85, were idled by the strike. Their contract with the bakeries expires at a different time.

Kroger Locks Out

PITTSBURGH.—The Kroger Co. grocery chain has closed its 81 tri-state stores in a dispute with AFL General Teamsters Local 249 over work schedules for its 94 drivers.

The company applied to Judge A. Marshall Thompson for an injunction to compel the union to arbitrate the dispute, claiming the contract requires this. The union charges the firm is trying to get extra work by rearranging work schedules in violation of the contract.

Union officers point out the controversy could be settled by the payment of $8 due a night-turn employe—Lawrence Hannon.

Krogers contends it has the right to demand an employe put in the full 45 and one-third hours of work a week guaranteed, regardless if that means the employe has to work more than the number of days necessary to cover certain routes. Such routes take only three or four days instead of the full five-day week and are "bid for" by the drivers on the basis of seniority.

IN HIS HANDS!

PITTSBURGH. — The Westinghouse Electric Corp. has chosen this period of the Fourth of July to announce a patriotic program that will, according to the Hearst Sun-Telegraph, "stimulate discussion among the 105,000 employes of that corporation on the benefits of the American way of life and the danger of losing those benefits."

It appears that "Sessions with groups of not more than 20 persons at each meeting will be held throughout the summer to view a movie titled 'In Our Hands' and to discuss it."

"The subject," remarks the newspaper, "is one which deserves the attention of every American." The Sun-Telegraph comments upon the "peculiar appropriateness" of this program to the period, "with the thoughts that it brings of the meaning of the independence and history of our country."

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WE WONDER if $216,231 a year president Gwilm Price of Westinghouse is the featured "hero" of the movie. So far as the "benefits" of the American way of life are concerned, he has certainly grabbed them and very evidently apprehends the "danger" of losing them.

We have an idea that the 105,000 employes of the company would like to have Mr. Price release his clutch on the tens of millions of dollars it is sweating in profits out of their hides and raise their wages unconditionally. The answer seems to be "In his hands!"

Or can it be that the object of getting the employes together "with not more than 20 persons at each meeting" is to conduct an inquisition into their most secret thoughts and let them know what will happens if they don't agree that the Gwilym Prices and their masters — the Mellons, Morgans, Rockefellers and duPonts—are the embodiment of all that is finest in our country?

400,000 Miners on 10-Day Vacation

PITTSBURGH. — The 400,000 soft and hard coal miners of the nation are on their annual 10-day vacation at the expense of the industry. The vacation started June 30 and extends through July 9.

Each miner has $100 for the period, minus, however, 20 percent withholding tax. Many even then will receive more than they have been getting for working the two or three-day week which has been the rule in many places for some months.

Westinghouse 9-Cent Hike—Unconditional

By JAMES DOLSEN

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Westinghouse Electric has finally dropped its demand that the9-cent-an-hour increase to its employes should depend on prior approval by the Price Stabilization Office of the inclusion of this increase in the costs of production of the company.

Westinghouse officials had feared that ceiling prices on their products would be set without taking into consideration this wage increase, which would then have had to come out of profits instead of being passed on to the consumers in higher prices.

The nine-cent hourly increases was put into effect Monday for nearly 50,000 workers represented by the CIO-International Union of Electrical Workers and about 1,500 represented in scattered Westinghouse shops by the AFL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The United Electrical Workers, Independent, representing 17,000 workers, and the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions, representing some 13,000 "white-collar employes were expected to approve the increase, now that all conditions have been removed. The remaining 27,000 workers represented by 20 small unions in various plants will receive the increase by the end of the month.

The 9-cent-an-hour boost terminated a three-month wage dispute between Local 610 of the United Electrical Workers, Independent, and the Westinghouse subsidiaries—Union Switch & Signal and Westinghouse Air Brake. About 7,500 employes will benefit.

In addition, 1,152 day workers will get increase through wage adjustments of from four to 17 cents an hour, retroactive to July 1. Wahington's birthday was added to the list of paid holidays, making a total of seven yearly.

The agreement provides for two wage reopeners based on a prior 60-day notice, with the no-strike clause waived.

PRR Drops 3,000 Jobs

ALTOONA, Pa.—Three thousand jobs in the huge Pennsylvania Railroad yards here have been abolished in recent orders.

Approximately 10,000 employes in the yards have been given a week's "free" vacation from July 2 to 9. Works manager C. I. Clugh thought "the men might be glad to have the days off for their own purposes." The company put up booths in the various departments so the workers could register for unemployment insurance for the week's enforced idleness.

Lay Off Workers For War Shortage

COROAPOLIS, Pa.—The Standard Steel Spring Co. has laid off 15 workers because of war restrictions on its supply of nickel. Executive vice-president C. J. Queenan said the firm was receiving only about 15 percent of its needs in the manufacture of auto bumpers.

He predicted further layoffs unless controls on nickel are relaxed. The plant employed 1,200 production workers before the layoffs.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 194., at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

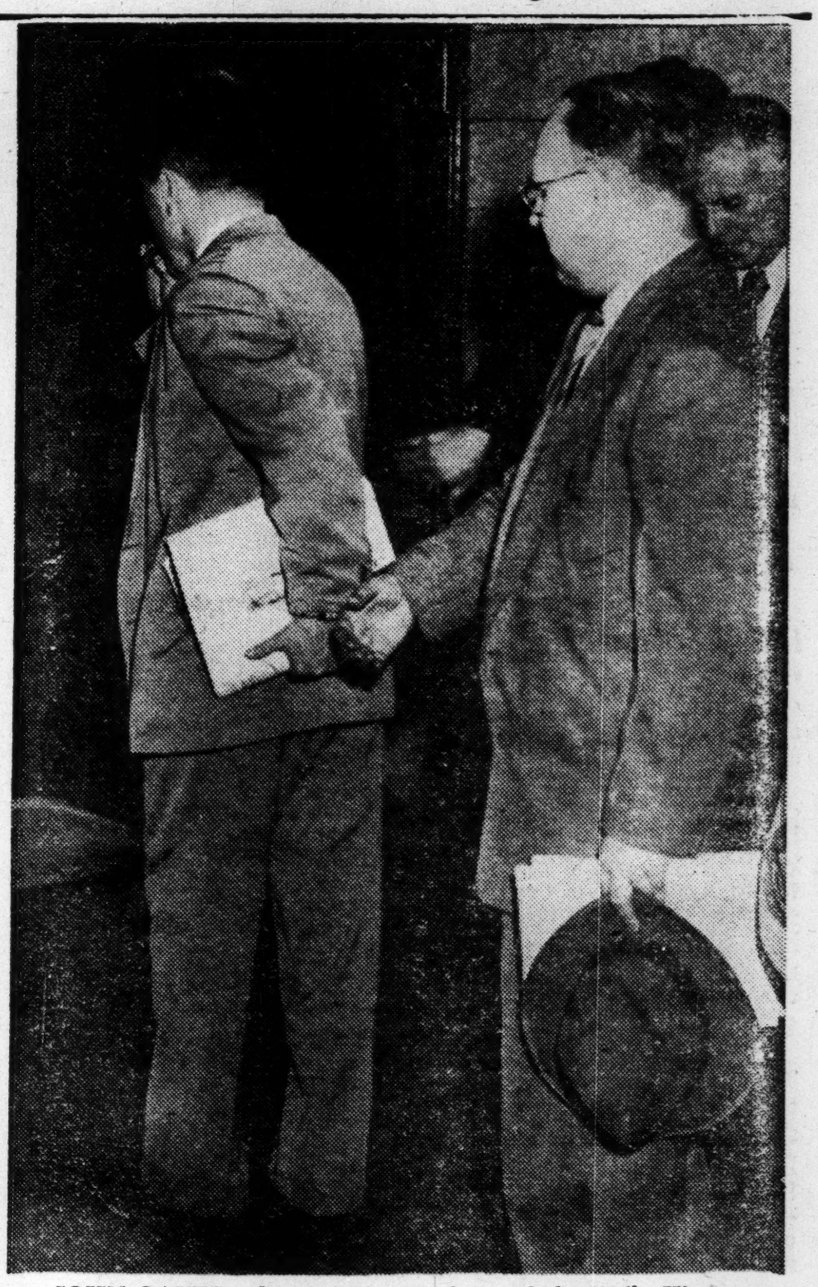
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Peace Breaking Out; Washington Worried

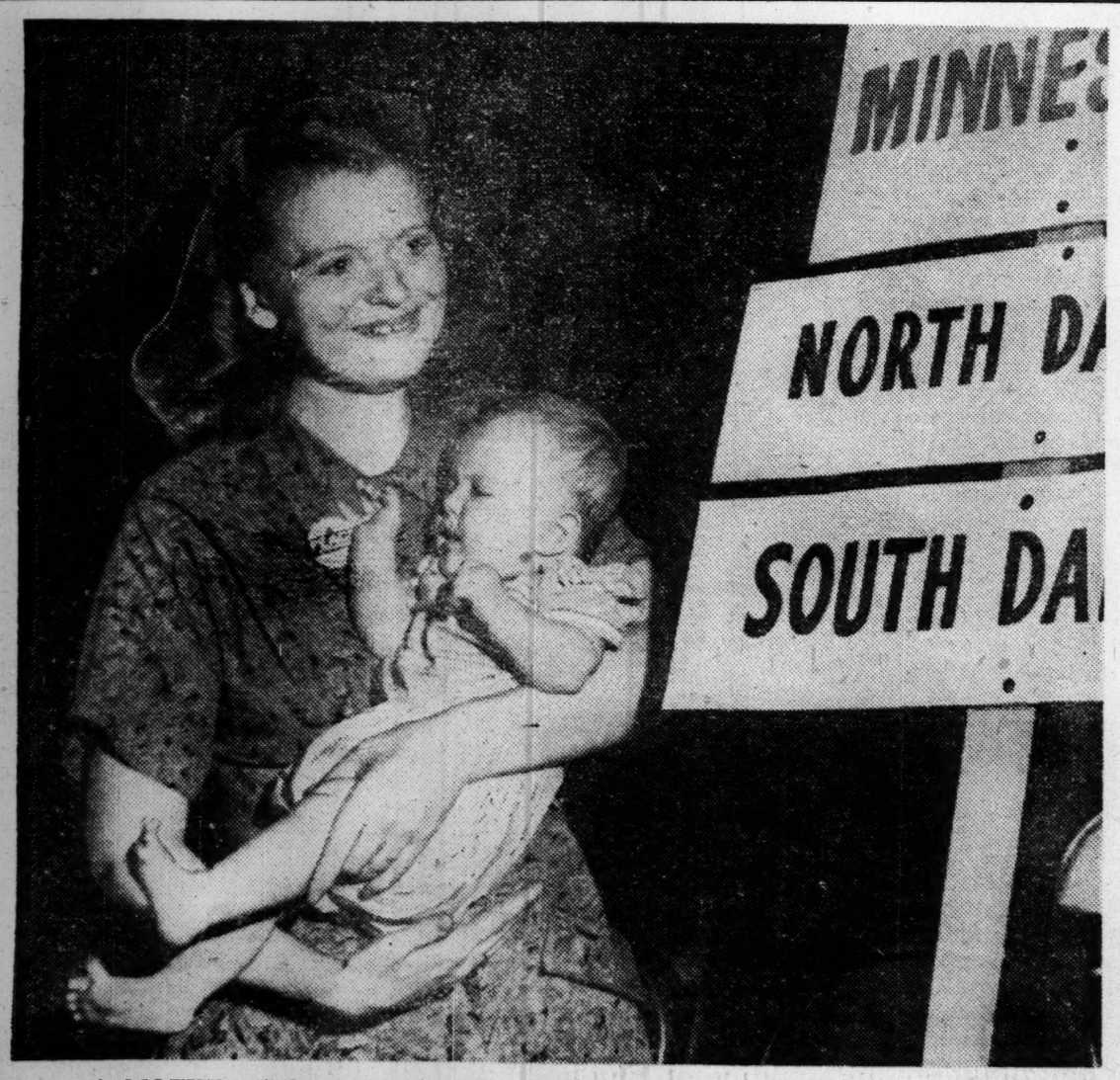
— See Page 4 —

THEY GO TO JAIL—SO DO YOUR LIBERTIES

— See Stories on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 5 —



JOHN GATES, editor of The Worker and the Daily Worker, is shackled to John Williamson (right) as he enters a prison van at Federal Courthouse in New York. They and five other Communist leaders were sent to prison for five years. Their "crime"—unprecedented in the country's history—was that they violated the Smith Act by "agreeing to teach and advocate Marxism-Leninism," the doctrines of scientific socialism.



A MOTHER AND CHILD seek their place among the many state delegations at the American Peace Congress. The three-day parley was attended by many family groups.

5,000 to Take Peace Program to The People

— See Page 4 —

A PRESIDENT SIGNS FOR A FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT



President Klement Gottwald of Czechoslovakia and his wife Marta are shown as they signed an appeal for a peace pact among the big five powers (United States, Soviet Union, China, France and England) and against the remilitarization of Western Germany. Shown at the Prague Castle (left to right): Anezka Hodinova-Spurna, chairman of the Committee of the Defenders of Peace, Alois Brozek, member of the Youth Union, who with Vlasta Svobodova (right) presented the petition, Marta Gottwald and President Gottwald.

Peace-Jittery Washington Seeks To Prop Up the War Economy

THE WELL KNOWN "PEACE JITTERS" among Wall Street profiteers are now reflected in Washington as the Truman adminis-tration tries hard to prime the war economy depite a possible cease fire in Korea.. The administration's spokesman have let out a chorus of yells for an even greater shift to armament production because of allegedly new "war danger" zones.

President Truman is reported considering a personal appearance before Congress to sound a new hysterical alarm and urge the full ten billion dollars in new taxes he requested instead of the seven billion dollars being prepared and the full $8,400,000,000 for arms to Atlantic Pact countries.

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Labor leaders who support the Truman line, are attempting to picture the administration's moves as steps for tighter price control and price rollback powers. But while the President is expected to ask for more of such authority, too, his emphasis will unquestionably be for the powers that will drive the cost of living higher.

Stabilizer Eric Johnston already told the Senate Finance Committee that the administration wants the full 10 billion through taxes that would reach down into the "low bracket" incomes to "draw off" purchasing power and the "pressure for inflation."

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The new foreign "aid" program —now strictly military and not even claimed to be "help for the starving"—will draw off supplies from the civilian market and prop up prices.

Congress, so far, has coldly rejected union pleas for stricter price control. The Senate passed a bill specifically barring even those rollbacks that were still possible under the existing "control" laws. This allows meat prices to rise but not drop below the current high level.

In voting a three-month stopgap extension of the old bill, Congress made sure by a special provision, that the President cannot use the rights he had under the old law to rollback prices of meat to even a limited degree. The House is reported preparing a bill that appears to be even worse than the Senate's. In addition a bill is being pressed by the House majority to deprive the Wage Stabilization Board of its right to consider certain types of labor disputes and thereby by-pass the Taft-Hartley law.



ERIC JOHNSTON
More Taxes Wanted

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UNLESS there quickly develops a coast-to-coast mass movement stimulated primarilly by the AFL and CIO for real price controls, only fake price controls are in sight. But the wage freeze which the SWB is still holding to the limit of 10 percent above January, 1950, will remain as strong and fast as ever. Several thousand cases involving "above ceiling" raises for millions of workers, are still waiting for approval by the WSB. Meanwhile, the cost of living keeps climbing with even the BLS price index, heavily biased against workers, acknowledging a rise of 12 percent since January, 1950, not counting the tax hike last October.

The entire picture—the cynical frankness of the blood-money profiteers, the "peace jitters" in Wall St., and the total disregard of the mounting cost of living—is causing large sections of the workers to react accordingly. There is a rising "strike fever." The pressure to break through a wage freeze ceilings is rising. Many workers are taking the opportunity to force through new basic gains, liek the 40 hour week.



MEMPHIS COPS SLUG NEGRO MINISTER

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

REV. DEWITT ALCORN, Negro minister, charged here that he was attacked in a public bus station by police who called him a "communist, a red and a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Alcorn was taken to the hospital, where he was treated for facial bruises. He said he was hit in the stomach and eye by the police.

The incident occurred in the bus station at 1:15 a.m. when Alcorn went there to say goodbye to friends leaving for Indiana. The minister said the police came in, asked him why he "hung around the bus station at all hours of the night," then beat him.

ACT TO SAVE GREEK UNIONIST

COPENHAGEN (ALN). — The Joint Union of Copenhagen Dockers has threatened to boycott all Greek ships if the Greek government takes further proceedings against imprisoned Tony Ambatielos, Greek seamen's leader who has been under a death sentence since 1948, and nine other trade union leaders.

CHINA'S UNIONS MAP PEACE DRIVE

PEKIN (ALN).—Four Chinese unions, the seamen, railway, aircraft and transport workers, have issued a joint manifesto urging their members to respond to the call for strengthening the struggle for world peace issued by the trade departments of seamen, dockers and transport workers of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The manifesto calls on members to sign in support of a 5-power peace pact, to vote against rearmament of Japan, to develop the movement to aid Korea, to give fraternal support to workers in capitalist and colonial countries and to oppose the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

STRIKES SWEEP INDONESIA

JAKARTA (ALN). — A strike wave is sweeping Indonesia in defiance of a government ban on walkouts in so-called vital enterprises. The rising cost of living and low wages have driven the workers out on strike despite a new announcement by the cabinet that strikers will be prosecuted as criminals.

the week abroad

by John Pittman

STRUGGLES OF THE PEOPLES for peace and freedom this week appeared more irrepressible than ever. With discussions on a truce in the Korean war scheduled to begin at Kaesong on July 10 (See story on page 4) the fight for peace everywhere assumed an encouraging aspect. In Britain, Labor Government spokesmen expressed the hope that the Korean truce discussions could be expanded into settlement of political issues between China and the United States as well. In France, where the newly elected National Assembly met Thursday (DeGaullists, 118 seats; Third Force, 283; Communists, 103) with an amnesty for Vichyites and jail for Communists high on the rightwing parties' agenda, peace forces announced defiance of the ban imposed on their big July 15 demonstration for a Pact of Peace between the big five powers. In West Germany, the Free German Youth defied the ban imposed on their activities by the Adenauer Government. And in the United States, on the eve of the great Chicago peace conference (See story on page 3), Paul Robeson and Dr. Clementina Paolone, representing the elected delegates to the United Nations from the World Peace Council, protested to Security Council President Jacob Malik against the denial of visas to the other delegates of the Council by the U. S. State Department, brought to Malik's attention the Council's proposals for peace, including a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. Robeson and Mrs. Paolone, expressing regret that the full Council delegation had been prevented from seeing U. S. Ambassador to the UN Warren Austin, announced the Council's intention of continuing its efforts to present its views to the United Nations and its agencies.

REFLECTIONS OF PEOPLE'S STRUGGLES

IN DIRECT WAYS ALSO the struggles for peace and freedom were reflected. Britain paid a back-handed tribute to the struggles of the colonial peoples in Southeast Asia by putting the Colombo Plan (Britain's "Point Four") into operation. But how impotent is this device to stop the fight for freedom was seen in Malaya, where a ban on rubber exports to the Soviet Union, China and People's Democracies brought a sharp fall in prices, which will hardly injure the 10,000 whites who live off the backs of the Malayan wage-earners, but will intensify the wretchedness of these wage earners, the bulk of whom already are on the point of starvation. Such a policy will surely send more Malayans to join the People's army of resistance.

The UN Trusteeship Council heard the United States delegate express satisfaction over the "continued progress" of the people of the trust territory of Ruandi-Urundi, a Belgian colony, and voted 7-1 to approve the Italian administration of Somaliland. The Soviet delegate opposed. But several score of petitions from the inhabitants of these areas disagree, promise continued struggle for independence.

In Spain, where Franco is using United States technicians and capital to open new plants and build arms, the Catholic archbishops, sensing the imminence of new eruptions from the volcanic hatred and anguish of the people, exhorted the government to act on social reform.

WRITHINGS AMONG THE PSEUDO-LEFT

THE WORSENING SITUATION for the forces of war and imperialist oppression finds expression also in the ranks of the labor and liberal lieutenants of these forces. While delegates to the Scab International (ICFTU) were assembling in Milan, Italy, to hatch new plans for sabotage and splitting the labor movements of the world; at Frankfort, Germany, the delegates of 22 parties from 21 countries to the eighth world conference of the Social Democratic Party were unable to agree on how best to combat "Communism," although they set up a new international to do so.

But at Geneva, Switzerland, where 603 delegates from 60 countries to the 34th conference of the government-employer dominated International Labor Office (ILO) approved conventions on establishing minimum wage machinery in agricultural countries and for equal pay for women and men workers, they rebuffed United States representatives who tried to ram full support for rearmament policies down their throats. Said Ceylonese delegate R. E. Javatilleke, commenting on the "free enterprise" nonsense of Roy Howes of Massachusetts: "If Mr. Howes represents capitalist America, I must say I fell sorry for capitalism and for America."

OTHER WOES OF THE WAR-MAKERS

A NUMBER OF DISAGREEMENTS came to a head in the camp of war and imperialism. Iraq broke off negotiations with representatives of the British-French-U. S.-owned Iraq Petroleum Company, while two Iraqui parties demanded a position of "neutrality" by the government and the prohibition of foreign powers assembling troops to use against Iraq's neighbor, Iran. This move was followed by an Iranian announcement that the Security Council of the UN would be asked to prevent British troops and warships from threatening Iran. Furthermore, Iran rejected new overtures of the Truman government to compromise the issue of her nationalization of the $850 million Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. In Indo-China, a deal almost completed between Wall Street and the Bao Dai puppet regime was nipped in the bud by French imperialists, who saw the whole thing as a move to ease them out as Exploiter Number One. In Washington, an oil pool of 18 Wall Street trusts was formed to "aid" the countries deprived of oil by Iran's nationalization move; but the "aid" was seen in London as a move to snatch up Britain's customers.

Elsewhere, Kashmir's ruling clique said it intended to keep the country part of India, and not Pakistan, regardless of the "findings" of the UN mission headed by Frank Graham. The Tito clique, having spent one-third of the $29 millions given by Wall Street on arms, and facing another raw material shortage, begged for more arms. The Peron regime, reflecting its dependency on Wall Street and Washington, made its ambasasdor to Washington foreign minister the new ambassador to Washington. The Yoshida clique, by agreement with the Occupation, disbanded its cabinet, began forming a new one to take over in anticipation of the Dulles "peace treaty."

TELL COURT JAILINGS GAG FREE SPEECH AND PRESS

(Continued from Page 3)

further—

Davis: I should have the right to express myself for my people, and this will not intimidate or terrorize me.

The Court: Mr. Davis, sit down and be quiet.

Davis: The enemies of the people are going to be put in jail some day, not the working class.

The Court: Sit down or I will hold you in contempt of court. I hope you don't make that necessary.

(The marshalls here forced Davis into his seat.)

Dennis: May I address the Court?

The Court: Yes, step right up. Your name is—

Dennis: Eugene Dennis,

The Court: Mr. Dennis, I will hear you with reference to any application or any comments you may desire to make concerning the reduction of sentence. I don't intend to hear you on any philosophical discussion.

Dennis: I move in respect to the motion before your Honor that all the sentences be suspended. I do not ask the Court for a reduction of sentence. I move for the suspension of the sentence because if eleven of us, of these defendants, are imprisoned, the First Amendment to the Constitution will be incarcerated as well.

Your Honor should bear in mind —and the remarks of the United States Attorney has pointed it up —that all we were charged with was in the realm of ideas, beliefs, our teaching and advocacy for peace, for freedom, and for socialism. No overt acts of any kind,— the only subversion that has been committed, your Honor, is a subversion of the Bill of Rights of our country, and with is peace has been placed in jeopardy, the peace of our people and world peace.

I move, your Honor, therefore, in behalf of myself and, if I may, for all the defendants, for the full and immediate suspension of the sentences.

The Court: The application of the defendants to reduce—

Winter: If the Court please—

The Court: What is your name?

Winter: Carl Winter.

The Court: You have an attorney appearing for you. I am not going to listen to a series of addresses. Mr. Sacher asked that I hear two of the defendants, and I have done so.

Winter: It was I that he mentioned.

The Court: I thought it was Mr. Dennis. I will hear you, with the same admonition that I have given the others.

Winter: I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the two defendants who spoke previously, but address myself to one particular question, and that is a motion with respect to suspension of sentence or, in the alternative, if the Court should refuse to act on the other motions presented, until such time as the hearings now in process in Washington before the McCarran Board are completed.

I have ben participating in those hearings as a designated representative of the National Committee of the Communist Party to defend the honor and record of our party and the American people whom it represents.

That hearing has been in progress since April 23. The government has not yet completed its case. The government has started out with a series of informer witnesses, dealing with matters dating back to the period of the formation of the Communist Party in 1919. In the ten weeks that have transpired, the government has not yet reached the period when the Communist Party was reconstituted in 1945, nor has any of the testimony of government witnesses yet reached the period or the time since the McCarran Act was signed and became law. If these 11 men who were convicted for being the leaders of the Communist Party of the United States go to jail before that McCarran Board hearing is completed, then the Court will be lending final confirmation to the charge which we have made from the outset of our indictment and throughout our trial that the Smith Act, under which we were tried, was the enabling act for the institution of Fascism in the United States. For the Communist Party would then be in the position of being accused, maligned, slandered with a vile charge of being a foreign agent when its true purpose has always been, and still is, to defend the interests of the American people and to work for world peace. Our people would be unable to—

The Court: A good many of us may have doubts as to the purpose of the party, doubts evidenced and perhaps substantiated by recent events. However, that is not a matter before me.

As I take it, you want a deferment of sentence so that you might be able to appear, if necessary, as a witness, or your colleagues might be able to appear as witnesses, before this investigating committee.

Winter: We have been engaged since the beginning of these hearings in preparing our affirmative case before the McCarran Board.

The Court: If the committee desires to hear either of you or any of you, they may secure your attendance by a subpoena.

Winter: That is not granting us the right freely and without hindrance to prepare the facts in our defense, and to disprove the allegations of the Attorney General in his petition.

If the Court should deny us the opportunity to continue the preparation of our affirmative case, in view of the fact under this same Smith Act 17 others have already been arrested and the United States Department of Justice threatens to arrest scores, if not hundreds, of others, then the Court will simply be proving that the arguments which the Court suggests should be heard, since there seems to be a difference of opinion about the role of the Communist Party, are only to be the arguments of the government.

Perhaps the Court fears to permit the Communists to present their arguments—

The Court: Mr. Winter, you are bordering upon contumacious language.

Winter: I didn't think so.

The Court: There is a point of view as to the respect that is due constituted authority. You may sit down.

Winter: May I suggest that the Court separately consider the request for such suspension to permit the committee to hear the other side, to hear our case. If we are to have courts and quasi-judicial bodies acting upon one predetermined viewpoint, I think an opportunity should be had for the people themselves to be heard.

Capitol Worried

(Continued from Page 4)

a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem," the editorial said.

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HERE IN WASHINGTON it was still a popular custom among officials of the Truman Administration to sow seeds of doubt concerning the good faith of the defenders of Korea. Presidential Assistant Averill Harriman, as late as July 3, was telling a congressional committee that the truce proposal might be a ruse or a trick.

Others, however, saw more positive implications. In London, Richard Stokes, Minister of Raw Materials, suggested that in the event of a Korean peace, Britain might justifiably lighten up on its mobilization program. In Washington Sen. George Aiken (R-Vt) predicted Congress would be less enthusiastic for President Truman's "emergency" program.

Charles E. Wilson, czar of mobilization; George Marshall, defense secrtary, and Eric Johnston, economic stabilizer, rushed into action to counter this thinking. They insisted that the cold war must continue, and there must be high taxes and an enormous arms program, even if the hot war ended.

Ex-Atty.-Gen. Raps Smith Act

(Continued from Page 3)

this danger forms the basis of the dissents of Justices Douglas and Black. . . . We might have a situation very much like that of 1920 when the abusers of 'the Red hunt' filled out jails with thousands of innocent people."

★

Joseph C. Harsch, chief of the Washington Bureau of the Christion Science Monitor, acknowledged that "We have allowed our constitutional freedoms of speech and press to be whittled down. . . ."

The Celina, O., Daily Standard expressed concern "lest the fundamental rights embodied in our Constitution be sacrificed in the process" of attacking the "Communists."

The Bradford, Pa., Era asserted that "the warnings of some of the justices should not be ignored. They question the wisdom and effectiveness of trying to crush it (communism) by law." The paper declared that "faith in the power of informed discussion is what we must cling to, whether the problem is communism or something else."

5,000 DELEGATES TO TAKE PEACE PROGRAM TO PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 4)

standing of the oneness of the fight for peace, for ending jimcrow, frameups, legal lynchings of the Negro people, for the right of colonial peoples to carry through their fight for liberation.

American Legion chiefs here used every method they could to destroy the peace congress, to ban the Coliseum where the sessions were held, to incite attacks on the delegates.

But the most vicious mob violence was unloosed by pro-war fanatics in an effort to crack the unity of Negro and white, hoping in this way to prevent the consolidation of the peace movement. On the last day of the congress, mobs were formed in front of homes of Chicago white families where Negro delegates were housed.

It was a desperate move, but futile in the face of the unshakeable unity of the Negro and white workers which was demonstrated and developed here.

THE CONGRESS became a forum for the special problems of every group—labor, women, youth, church people, farmers, the national groups.

The delegates arrived on Friday, June 29, and pitched in at once in the workshop sessions covering a broad range of special topics.

Then there was the giant mass meeting that evening, the panel sessions on the following day, the enriched people's concern on Saturday, the youth festival on Sunday.

Finally, there was the stirring closing session which adopted a program and elected officers, including three co-chairmen: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Prof. Anton J. Carlson and Prof. Robert Morss Lovett.

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The Verdict Was 'Not Guilty' But Two Must Still Be Saved

By LEWIS M. MOROZE
Executive Secretary, N. J. Civil Rights Congress

(In last week's Worker Mr. Moroze told the story of the first frameup trial of the Trenton Six and the great public campaign that saved them from death. In his concluding article this week he tells how the frameup was smashed in the second trial—and how the last two of the six innocent victims, Ralph Cooper and Collis English, can be freed.)

* * *

WHEN THE SECOND TRIAL of the Trenton Six opened, one tremendous fact made it different from the first. **The eyes of the world were on it.**

That fact—the great public protest against the frameup—made it impossible for the state to carry through its plan of sending the six innocent men to their death. The fact also made it possible for the attorneys to put up a vigorous defense in the courtroom.

The Princeton Committee to Defend the Trenton Six had retained George Pelletieri and Arthur Garfield Hays to represent three of the men—James Thorpe, Jr., Collis English and Ralph Cooper—formerly represented by the Civil Rights Congress.

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People retained Raymond Pace Alexander, J. Mercer Burrell and Clifford Moore to represent Horace Willson and John McKenzie, who had rejected their court-appointed attorneys and were deprived by the court of their right to retain their CRC attorneys.

McKinley Forrest retained his court-appointed attorney.

With the public in motion, and in the light of the new temper of the people after the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGee legal lynchings, the kept press began to take a greater interest in the case.

In the new trial, Pelletieri continued in the militant spirit of the former CRC attorneys. To a large degree, he carried the brunt of the defense of all the men. "I represent victims, not defendants," he said. "Jersey Justice is on trial."

★

THE STATE'S CASE had collapsed even before the second "trial." But that didn't stop it from trying to get a conviction.

The new judge, Ralph Smalley, made a great show of "fairness" where Judge Hutchinson, in the first frameup trial, didn't even bother to conceal his bias. Yet—

- **Judge Smalley impounded evidence vital to the defense, and refused to release it.**
- **He referred to the frameup conspirator, Volpe, as "a prosecutor for whom I have the highest regard." (This was after the judge had ruled Volpe had extracted phony "confessions" illegally.)**
- **He allowed Volpe to sink to a new low by introducing a criminal and perjurer as his key witness.**

Only lynch justice drove the judge to present the case to the jury at all. However, he recognized that the prosecutor's appeal for death for the Six was now completely untenable. In a carefully worded charge, he hinted to the jury of life imprisonment for all six innocent men.

★

JIMCROW PREJUDICE permeated the courtroom from the start of the trial, when one juror was accepted although he openly admitted anti-Negro bias. And it held to the end, when, by court order, all relatives of the defendants were removed from the courtroom while the verdict was being brought in.

All during the second "trial" the people continued to show their solidarity with the men. Day after day, the courtroom was crowded with Negro and white citizens deteremined to win freedom for the six frameup victims. These people grew in courage in the conviction that the men could be freed.

In that courtroom, during the long trial—and especially during the last 24 hours of vigil—the people learned that they are strong and reaction is weak.

The state flunkeys were terrified by the presence of 120 people during the entire night awaiting the verdict. They were terrified at the Negro-white unity in the courtroom. Liquor, plenty of it, and scores of police in and out of uniform gave the lynchers courage to go through that last night.

Then the verdict came in.

In the walnut-panelled courtroom, it shouted out the innocence of all six men.

It shouted, too, that the state needed a couple of scapegoats—that the people must be denied a complete victory in order to protect Volpe and his frameup crew. The poison of white supremacy had, to that de gree, undermined our jury system.

★

YET THE VERDICT is a tremendous victory for the people—a victory that must be completed. "Ralph Cooper and Collis English must not rot in jail!" said Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, and the people will make her words come true.

The Princeton Committee to Defend the Trenton Six has appealed to the public for assistance in the new fight to free Ralph Cooper and Collis English.

The battle can and will be won. But it will not be easy. To keep its two hostages, the state is banking on the exorbitant cost of the new appeal. It is banking, too, on those who prattle about "Jersey Justice being vindicated" while two innocent men are sentenced to life imprisonment.

Those organizations that joined the fight for the Six—NAACP, CIO, American Jewish Congress, the churches—must remain in the fight until ALL six men are free.

CRC will not rest till Ralph Cooper and Collis English walk out as free men.

★

TODAY—NOW—sit down and write to them at Mercer County Jail. Send them your pledge to fight for their freedom.

And there's one thing more you can do to help guarantee victory in this fight against jimcrow justice. Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, who sparked the whole campaign to free the six frameup victims, said: "Thank God for the Civil Rights Congress!" when their lives were saved in 1948.

You can join CRC. Do it now—as a tribute to Bessie Mitchell and as a way of helping to iguarantee victory in the fight to keep Ralph Cooper and Collis English from becoming the victims of New Jersey's Scottsboro Case.

Big Biz Execs Show How To Beat the Wage Freeze

NEWARK.—New Jersey's industrial workers are caught in the Wall Street-Washington deadlock of wage-freeze and war-soaring prices—but there's no wage-freeze for the Big Business executives who run the companies the union men and women work for.

Salary increases for corporation executives are outstripping production workers' wage "increases" by a ratio of almost 4 to 1, it was charged by the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council.

Joel R. Jacobson, the council's executive secretary, showed in an economic report that salaries of top tycoons had jumped an average of 30.5 percent between 1949 and 1950—while a Government-estimated "increase" of 8 percent for workers during the same period was being dissipated in profiteering price increases.

A previous Essex-West Hudson CIO report showed profit increases of big companies operating in New Jersey had outstripped their workers' wage hikes by better than 7 to 1.

"It is a peculiar matter of record that the only area of our economy in which there ave been rigid controls is in the field of wages for production workers in American industry," the CIO report declared. "The wages of America's producton workers have been frozen by the Wage Stabilization Board at 10 percent above January, 1950 levels. Any increase in earnings above this mark has been alternately labelled 'inflationary' or "unpatriotic' . . .

"American workers have not been, are not now and never will be willing to serve as the butt for a one-sided program which puts controls on low-income wages, but permits every other factor of our economy to function free of effective regulation," the CIO Council warned.

Top salary jumps went to duPont executives, with the giant munitions firm carefully holding its tycoons' increases around the 48.5 percent mark. That brings Crawford H. Greenewalt's take-home pay to $539,550 as compared with the piddling $363,310 he used to get. Walter J. Beadle of duPont topped Greenewalt's percentage with 48.7 percent, but then that's because Beadle is a low-salaried executive who only gets $323,200.

In token of his responsibiilty as boss of the U. S. Government's economic war program, General Motors' Charles E. Wilson held his salary increase to an austere 6.8 percent.

That means he only got $626,100 in 1950 as compared with $586,100 in 1949.

Salary, that is. The boys count their stock dividends separately.

Public Service Re-Writes the Declaration of Independence

NEWARK. — Public Service Corp., the billion-dollar private monopoly that milks all New Jersey for electric, gas and bus transportation, bought full-page ads in Jersey dailies July 4 to "analyze" the first sentence of the Declaration of Independence.

Sample analysis, Public Service style: "'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created. . . .' Read that again," says PS, stopping the sentence short just like that. "We haven't finished the first sentence and we have acknowledged the existence of the Creator as a self-evident truth, beyond debate and discussion."

But Public Service hasn't got a word to say about the thought that has made the Declaration an immortal revolutionary document: That all men are created equal. . . .

High Court Gets Test Of Oath

NEWARK.—The American Civil Liberties Union this week asked the U. S. Supreme Court to throw out New Jersey's "anti-Communist" oath, aimed at teachers in public schools.

The ACLU petitioned the court for a hearing in the case of George B. Thorp, pacifist member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, who was fired as an instructor at Newark College of Engineering for refusal to sign the oath.

A brief submitted to the high court by ACLU attorneys condemns the oath because it "throttles . . . any unorthodox philosophy." The brief declares: "Any attempt to stamp out the legal validity of the widest possible diversity of opinion and privilege can only result in ultimate straitjacketing of the American mind."

The New Jersey oath is part of the Tumulty-Mehorter "loyalty" bills, rammed through the state legislature three years ago without a public hearing. A similar oath for candidates for public office was thrown out by the state supreme court in a suit brought by James Imbrie, 1948 Progressive gubernatorial candidate.

RCA WORKERS RAP GOON ASSAULTS ON FREE SPEECH

CAMDEN

Editor, N. J. Worker:

Not long ago a Negro man was pushed around and punched at the RCA shopgate while he was distributing a Communist leaflet. It so happens that most of the workers thought there was nothing wrong with the leaflet at all. This happened about the same time that a union member, John Leto, who used to be business agent for Local 103 of UE, was mauled by some company goons.

You might be interested in this mimeographed Open Letter which was passed out through the RCA inside the shop and signed RCA Workers Against Force and Violence and Thought Control, after these incidents occurred:

"Twice within the past few weeks there has been violence at the gates of RCA. In one instance it was against Union Brothers. In the other instance against distributors of Communist leaflets.

"We are not concerned with the individuals involved. Nor are we interested in defending the point of view of those who were attacked. We are concerned, however, with everybody's right to express a point of view, even when we think their ideas are wrong. To interfere with one person's right to be wrong is to interfere with everybody's right to freedom of speech.

"Several RCA workers took it upon themselves to decide what all RCA shall read or not read. The actions of these self-appointed censors is an insult to all of us. Nobody has the right to tell us what ideas we can examine, accept, or reject.

"Certainly the use of violence against anyone with whom we disagree is foreign to American principles. Today it may be against Communists and a few others. Tomorrow, it can be anyone, even you, with whom these thought-control guys might disagree. Where will it stop? And how quickly will the company use these incidents to further its own intimidation against those workers who want to improve working conditions?

"Because it endangers the rights and working conditions of all RCA workers and can benefit nobody but the company, violence must stop!"

This leaflet was passed from worker to worker inside the shop and was warmly approved by every.

—FAIR PLAY.

'Free Four' To Speak at Two Rallies

McKinley Forrest, James Thorpe, Jr., John McKenzie and Horace Wilson—the "free four" of the Trenton Six—will appear at two Jersey gatherings this weeek to open the fight to free their two innocent co-defendants, Collis English and Ralph Cooper.

The four acquitted men were set to speak in Newark Saturday night, July 7, at a Civil Rights Congress meeting at Prince Hall Masonic Auditorium, 188 Belmont Ave.

Sunday, July 8, they will appear at a picnic sponsored by the New Brunswick Committee to Free the Trenton Six. Originally set for last Sunday, the picnic was postponed because of rain.

The Sunday affair will be held at 2 p.m. at Donaldson Park in Highland Park, a suburb of New Brunswick. The grounds can be reached easily by way of State Highways 25 and 27. A turn off either highway on to South Second Ave. leads directly to Donaldson Park.

The Worker last week erroneously listed the New Brunswick Committee to Free the Trenton Six as affiliated to the Civil Rights Congress. It is not. The committee is an independent group whose chairman is Joseph Welch.

Senatorial Candidate Backs Malik Cease-Fire Proposal

Ruth Seigel Lerner, Progressive Party candidate for State Senator, this week wired President Harry S. Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson that:

"The mounting pressure for positive action for peace both in this country and throughout the world should be heeded by our government. This may be our last chance to prevent a new world war.

"Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik's suggestion for a cease-fire is realistic and offers a good opportunity to negotiate a peace based on the restoration of the 38th parallel.

"Humanity clamors for an end to the massacre which has already brought 76,749 American casualties. The only victory the American people want is peace. Halt the fighting first and diplomatic problems can then be thrashed out across the table and not on the battlefields."

The Worker

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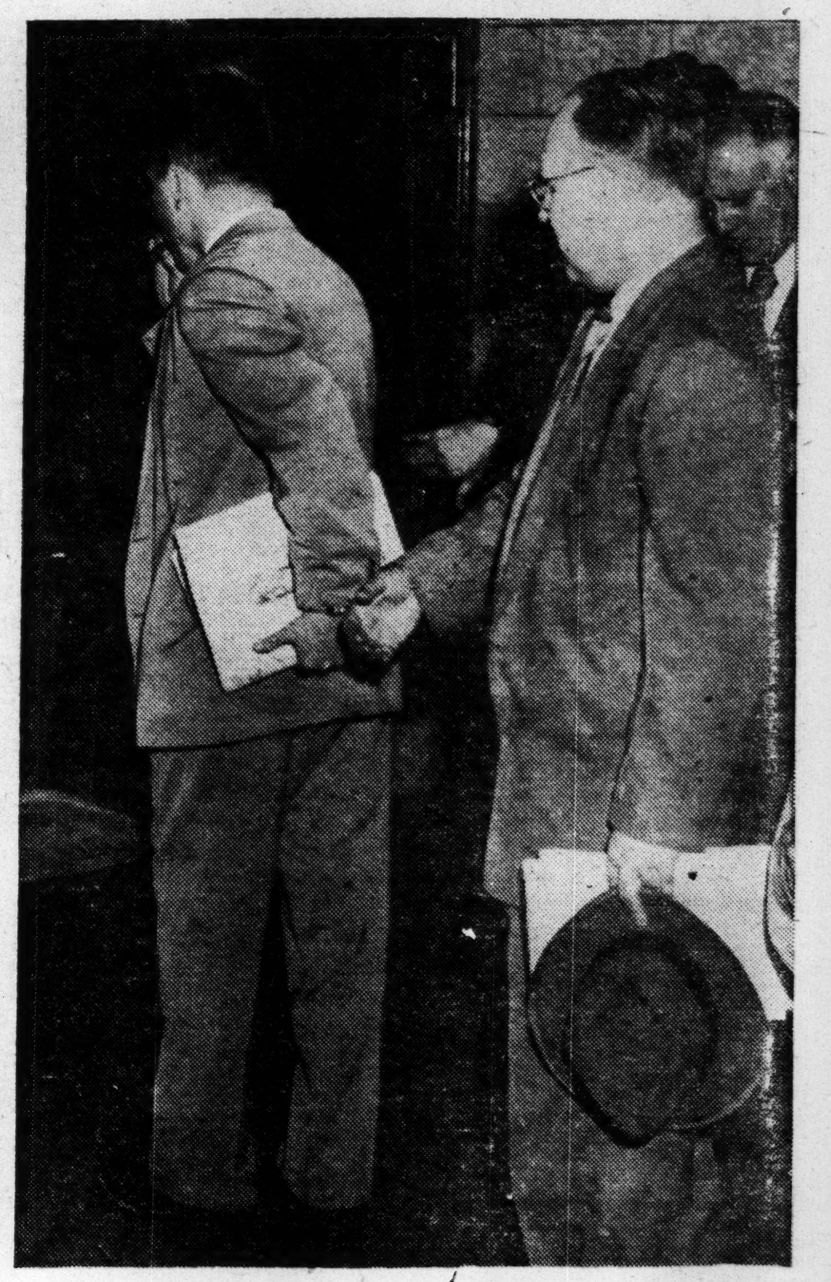
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Peace Breaking Out; Washington Worried

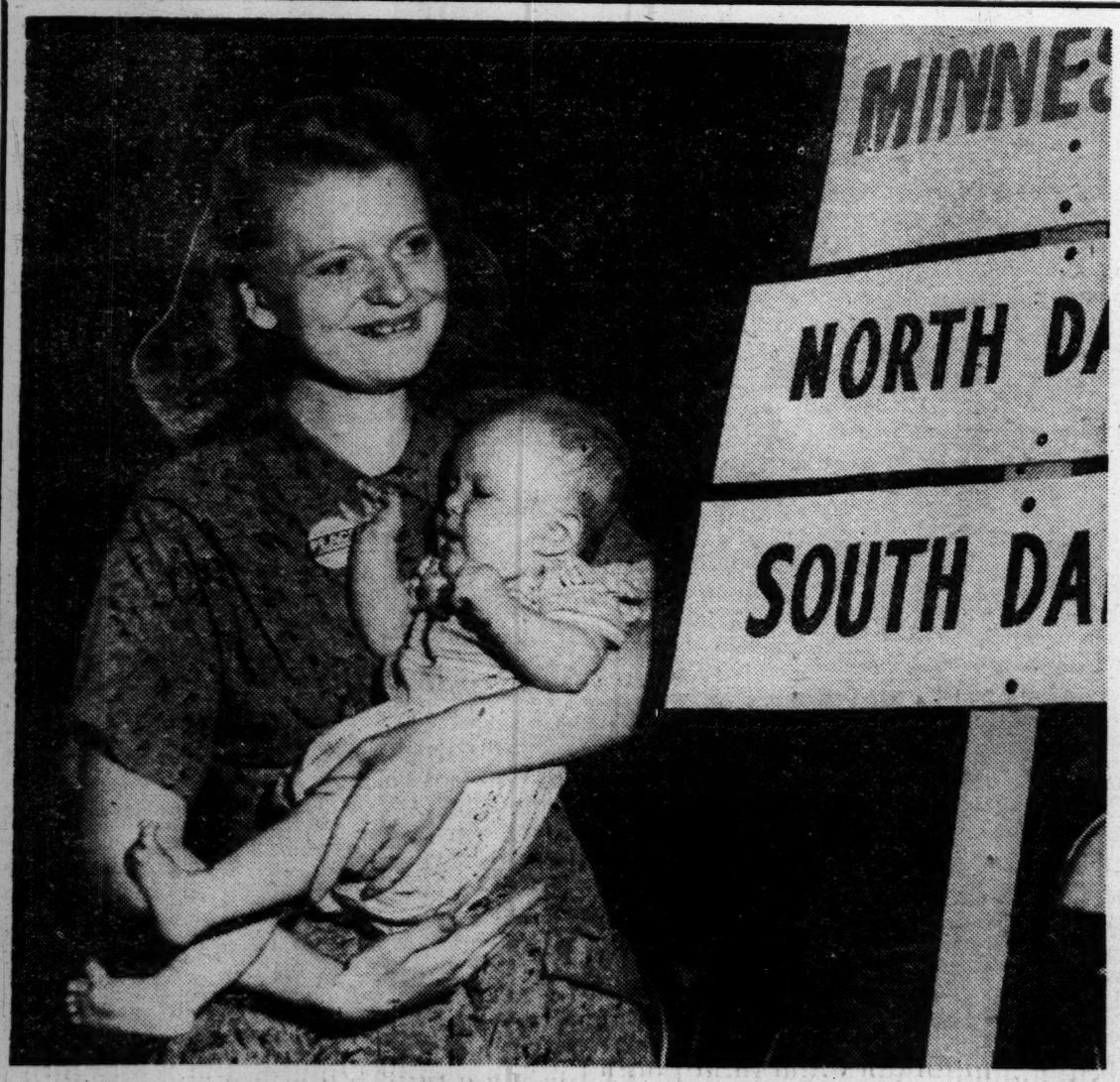
— See Page 4 —

THEY GO TO JAIL—SO DO YOUR LIBERTIES

— See Stories on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 5 —



JOHN GATES, editor of The Worker and the Daily Worker, is shackled to John Williamson (right) as he enters a prison van at Federal Courthouse in New York. They and five other Communist leaders were sent to prison for five years. Their "crime"—unprecedented in the country's history—was that they violated the Smith Act by "agreeing to teach and advocate Marxism-Leninism," the doctrines of scientific socialism.



A MOTHER AND CHILD seek their place among the many state delegations at the American Peace Congress. The three-day parley was attended by many family groups.

5,000 to Take Peace Program to The People

— See Page 4 —

A PRESIDENT SIGNS FOR A FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT



President Klement Gottwald of Czechoslovakia and his wife Marta are shown as they signed an appeal for a peace pact among the big five powers (United States, Soviet Union, China, France and England) and against the remilitarization of Western Germany. Shown at the Prague Castle (left to right): Anezka Hodinova-Spurna, chairman of the Committee of the Defenders of Peace, Alois Brozek, member of the Youth Union, who with Vlasta Svobodova (right) presented the petition, Marta Gottwald and President Gottwald.

Peace-Jittery Washington Seeks To Prop Up the War Economy

THE WELL KNOWN "PEACE JITTERS" among Wall Street profiteers are now reflected in Washington as the Truman adminis-tration tries hard to prime the war economy depite a possible cease fire in Korea.. The administration's spokesman have let out a chorus of yells for an even greater shift to armament production because of allegedly new "war danger" zones.

President Truman is reported considering a personal appearance before Congress to sound a new hysterical alarm and urge the full ten billion dollars in new taxes he requested instead of the seven billion dollars being prepared and the full $8,400,000,000 for arms to Atlantic Pact countries.

★

Labor leaders who support the Truman line, are attempting to picture the administration's moves as steps for tighter price control and price rollback powers. But while the President is expected to ask for more of such authority, too, his emphasis will unquestionably be for the powers that will drive the cost of living higher.

Stabilizer Eric Johnston already told the Senate Finance Committee that the administration wants the full 10 billion through taxes that would reach down into the "low bracket" incomes to "draw off" purchasing power and the "pressure for inflation."

★

The new foreign "aid" program —now strictly military and not even claimed to be "help for the starving"—will draw off supplies from the civilian market and prop up prices.

Congress, so far, has coldly rejected union pleas for stricter price control. The Senate passed a bill specifically barring even those rollbacks that were still possible under the existing "control" laws. This allows meat prices to rise but not drop below the current high level.

In voting a three-month stopgap extension of the old bill, Congress made sure by a special provision, that the President cannot use the rights he had under the old law to rollback prices of meat to even a limited degree. The House is reported preparing a bill that appears to be even worse than the Senate's. In addition a bill is being pressed by the House majority to deprive the Wage Stabili-



ERIC JOHNSTON
More Taxes Wanted

zation Board of its right to consider certain types of labor disputes and thereby by-pass the Taft-Hartley law.

★

UNLESS there quickly develops a coast-to-coast mass movement stimulated primarilly by the AFL and CIO for real price controls, only fake price controls are in sight. But the wage freeze which the SWB is still holding to the limit of 10 percent above January, 1950, will remain as strong and fast as ever. Several thousand cases involving "above ceiling" raises for millions of workers, are still waiting for approval by the WSB. Meanwhile, the cost of living keeps climbing with even the BLS price index, heavily biased against workers, acknowledging a rise of 12 percent since January, 1950, not counting the tax hike last October.

The entire picture—the cynical frankness of the blood-money profiteers, the "peace jitters" in Wall St., and the total disregard of the mounting cost of living—is causing large sections of the workers to react accordingly. There is a rising "strike fever." The pressure to break through a wage freeze ceilings is rising. Many workers are taking the opportunity to force through new basic gains, liek the 40 hour week.



ACT TO SAVE GREEK UNIONIST

COPENHAGEN (ALN). — The Joint Union of Copenhagen Dockers has threatened to boycott all Greek ships if the Greek government takes further proceedings against imprisoned Tony Ambatielos, Greek seamen's leader who has been under a death sentence since 1948, and nine other trade union leaders.

CHINA'S UNIONS MAP PEACE DRIVE

PEKIN (ALN).—Four Chinese unions, the seamen, railway, aircraft and transport workers, have issued a joint manifesto urging their members to respond to the call for strengthening the struggle for world peace issued by the trade departments of seamen, dockers and transport workers of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The manifesto calls on members to sign in support of a 5-power peace pact, to vote against rearmament of Japan, to develop the movement to aid Korea, to give fraternal support to workers in capitalist and colonial countries and to oppose the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

STRIKES SWEEP INDONESIA

JAKARTA (ALN). — A strike wave is sweeping Indonesia in defiance of a government ban on walkouts in so-called vital enterprises. The rising cost of living and low wages have driven the workers out on strike despite a new announcement by the cabinet that strikers will be prosecuted as criminals.

MEMPHIS COPS SLUG NEGRO MINISTER

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

REV. DEWITT ALCORN, Negro minister, charged here that he was attacked in a public bus station by police who called him a "communist, a red and a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Alcorn was taken to the hospital, where he was treated for facial bruises. He said he was hit in the stomach and eye by the police.

The incident occurred in the bus station at 1:15 a.m. when Alcorn went there to say goodbye to friends leaving for Indiana. The minister said the police came in, asked him why he "hung around the bus station at all hours of the night," then beat him.

the week abroad

by John Pittman

STRUGGLES OF THE PEOPLES for peace and freedom this week appeared more irrepressible than ever. With discussions on a truce in the Korean war scheduled to begin at Kaesong on July 10 (See story on page 3) the fight for peace everywhere assumed an encouraging aspect. In Britain, Labor Government spokesmen expressed the hope that the Korean truce discussions could be expanded into settlement of political issues between China and the United States as well. In France, where the newly elected National Assembly met Thursday (DeGaullists, 118 seats; Third Force, 283; Communists, 103) with an amnesty for Vichyites and jail for Communists high on the rightwing parties' agenda, peace forces announced defiance of the ban imposed on their big July 15 demonstration for a Pact of Peace between the big five powers. In West Germany, the Free German Youth defied the ban imposed on their activities by the Adenauer Government. And in the United States, on the eve of the great Chicago peace conference (See story on page 3), Paul Robeson and Dr. Clementina Paolone, representing the elected delegates to the United Nations from the World Peace Council, protested to Security Council President Jacob Malik against the denial of visas to the other delegates of the Council by the U. S. State Department, brought to Malik's attention the Council's proposals for peace, including a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. Robeson and Mrs. Paolone, expressing regret that the full Council delegation had been prevented from seeing U. S. Ambassador to the UN Warren Austin, announced the Council's intention of continuing its efforts to present its views to the United Nations and its agencies.

REFLECTIONS OF PEOPLE'S STRUGGLES

IN DIRECT WAYS ALSO the struggles for peace and freedom were reflected. Britain paid a back-handed tribute to the struggles of the colonial peoples in Southeast Asia by putting the Colombo Plan (Britain's "Point Four") into operation. But how impotent is this device to stop the fight for freedom was seen in Malaya, where a ban on rubber exports to the Soviet Union, China and People's Democracies brought a sharp fall in prices, which will hardly injure the 10,000 whites who live off the backs of the Malayan wage-earners, but will intensify the wretchedness of these wage earners, the bulk of whom already are on the point of starvation. Such a policy will surely send more Malayans to join the People's army of resistance.

The UN Trusteeship Council heard the United States delegate express satisfaction over the "continued progress" of the people of the trust territory of Ruandi-Urundi, a Belgian colony, and voted 7-1 to approve the Italian administration of Somaliland. The Soviet delegate opposed. But several score of petitions from the inhabitants of these areas disagree, promise continued struggle for independence.

In Spain, where Franco is using United States technicians and capital to open new plants and build arms, the Catholic archbishops, sensing the imminence of new eruptions from the volcanic hatred and anguish of the people, exhorted the government to act on social reform.

WRITHINGS AMONG THE PSEUDO-LEFT

THE WORSENING SITUATION for the forces of war and imperialist oppression finds expression also in the ranks of the labor and liberal lieutenants of these forces. While delegates to the Scab International (ICFTU) were assembling in Milan, Italy, to hatch new plans for sabotage and splitting the labor movements of the world; at Frankfort, Germany, the delegates of 22 parties from 21 countries to the eighth world conference of the Social Democratic Party were unable to agree on how best to combat "Communism," although they set up a new international to do so.

But at Geneva, Switzerland, where 603 delegates from 60 countries to the 34th conference of the government-employer dominated International Labor Office (ILO) approved conventions on establishing minimum wage machinery in agricultural countries and for equal pay for women and men workers, they rebuffed United States representatives who tried to ram full support for rearmament policies down their throats. Said Ceylonese delegate R. E. Javatilleke, commenting on the "free enterprise" nonsense of Roy Howes of Massachusetts: "If Mr. Howes represents capitalist America, I must say I fell sorry for capitalism and for America."

OTHER WOES OF THE WAR-MAKERS

A NUMBER OF DISAGREEMENTS came to a head in the camp of war and imperialism. Iraq broke off negotiations with representatives of the British-French-U. S.-owned Iraq Petroleum Company, while two Iraqui parties demanded a position of "neutrality" by the government and the prohibition of foreign powers assembling troops to use against Iraq's neighbor, Iran. This move was followed by an Iranian announcement that the Security Council of the UN would be asked to prevent British troops and warships from threatening Iran. Furthermore, Iran rejected new overtures of the Truman government to compromise the issue of her nationalization of the $850 million Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. In Indo-China, a deal almost completed between Wall Street and the Bao Dai puppet regime was nipped in the bud by French imperialists, who saw the whole thing as a move to ease them out as Exploiter Number One. In Washington, an oil pool of 18 Wall Street trusts was formed to "aid" the countries deprived of oil by Iran's nationalization move; but the "aid" was seen in London as a move to snatch up Britain's customers.

Elsewhere, Kashmir's ruling clique said it intended to keep the country part of India, and not Pakistan, regardless of the "findings" of the UN mission headed by Frank Graham. The Tito clique, having spent one-third of the $29 millions given by Wall Street on arms, and facing another raw material shortage, begged for more arms. The Peron regime, reflecting its dependency on Wall Street and Washington, made its ambasasdor to Washington foreign minister the new ambassador to Washington. The Yoshida clique, by agreement with the Occupation, disbanded its cabinet, began forming a new one to take over in anticipation of the Dulles peace treaty.



DELEGATES to the American Peace Congress in Chicago pause from the critical problems discussed by the three-day parley to listen to a song of peace and freedom by one of the delegates.

5,000 DELEGATES TO TAKE PEACE PROGRAM TO PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 4)

standing of the oneness of the fight for peace, for ending jimcrow, frameups, legal lynchings of the Negro people, for the right of colonial peoples to carry through their fight for liberation.

American Legion chiefs here used every method they could to destroy the peace congress, to ban the Coliseum where the sessions were held, to incite attacks on the delegates.

But the most vicious mob violence was unloosed by pro-war fanatics in an effort to crack the unity of Negro and white, hoping in this way to prevent the consolidation of the peace movement. On the last day of the congress, mobs were formed in front of homes of Chicago white families where Negro delegates were housed.

It was a desperate move, but futile in the face of the unshakeable unity of the Negro and white workers which was demonstrated and developed here.

★

THE CONGRESS became a forum for the special problems of every group—labor, women, youth, church people, farmers, the national groups.

The delegates arrived on Friday, June 29, and pitched in at once in the workshop sessions covering a broad range of special topics.

Then there was the giant mass meeting that evening, the panel sessions on the following day, the enriched people's concern on Saturday, the youth festival on Sunday.

Finally, there was the stirring closing session which adopted a program and elected officers, including three co-chairmen: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Prof. Anton J. Carlson and Prof. Robert Morss Lovett.

In the background was the magnificent exposition which told the graphic story of why "Peace is America's best defense."

★

THIS WAS A CONGRESS which shed redbaiting from without and defied every attempt at division. This was a great cross-section gathering of Americans, single-minded in the desire for peace.

Delegates knitted together a program of action, but prepared to change that program in keeping with the needs of unfolding world events. They learned techniques, but determined to find new ones. The congress expressed confidence in its own program, but welcomed the cooperation and parallel action of other peace movements with other programs.

Crux of the APC program is its belief that peace is the only solution to the world's problems, that diverse social orders can co-exist in peace, that higher living standards and expanding democracy are possible only in a peaceful world.

This is the program that 5,000 peace delegates, peace fighters, peace organizers will now bring from this historic congress into every corner of the nation.

TWO UNIONS MERGE

KANSAS CITY (FP).—Merger of the blacksmiths and boilermakers unions began July 1, spokesmen for the two AFL unions disclosed here.

Ex-Atty.-General Says Smith Act Contravenes Free Speech

(Continued from Page 3)

this danger forms the basis of the dissents of Justices Douglas and Black. . . . We might have a situation very much like that of 1920 when the abusers of 'the Red hunt' filled out jails with thousands of innocent people."

★

Joseph C. Harsch, chief of the Washington Bureau of the Christion Science Monitor, acknowledged that "We have allowed our constitutional freedoms of speech and press to be whittled down. . . ."

The Celina, O., Daily Standard expressed concern "lest the fundamental rights embodied in our Constitution be sacrificed in the process" of attacking the "Communists."

The Bradford, Pa., Era asserted that "the warnings of some of the justices should not be ignored. They question the wisdom and effectiveness of trying to crush it (communism) by law." The paper declared that "faith in the power of informed discussion is what we must cling to, whether the problem is communism or something else."

★

The Centerville, Ia., Iowegian asked: "If the Communists are in effect denied free speech . . . is there any danger that in due time the interpretation might broaden to the point where others are denied lawful free speech for lesser offenses? What if criticism of the government should ever become unlawful in the eyes of the court? What then? Of all our freedoms, free speech is as highly valued as any; as long as we possess this cherished right, we can maintain a free society. Lose it, and you lose freedom."

Earlier criticisms of the Supreme Court ruling on the Smith Act, the conviction of the Communist leaders and/or subsequent arrests came from Eleanor Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, the New York Post, New York Compass, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the UE News, International Fur & Leather Workers, etc.

Peace Making Capitol Worried

(Continued from Page 4)

a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem," the editorial said.

★

HERE IN WASHINGTON it was still a popular custom among officials of the Truman Administration to sow seeds of doubt concerning the good faith of the defenders of Korea. Presidential Assistant Averill Harriman, as late as July 3, was telling a congressional committee that the truce proposal might be a ruse or a trick.

Others, however, saw more positive implications. In London, Richard Stokes, Minister of Raw Materials, suggested that in the event of a Korean peace, Britain might justifiably lighten up on its mobilization program. In Washington Sen. George Aiken (R-Vt) predicted Congress would be less enthusiastic for President Truman's "emergency" program.

Charles E. Wilson, czar of mobilization; George Marshall, defense secrtary, and Eric Johnston, economic stabilizer, rushed into action to counter this thinking. They insisted that the cold war must continue, and there must be high taxes and an enormous arms program, even if the hot war ended.

Saypol Hurls Treat at '17'

(Continued from Page 3)

$20,000; Betty Gannett, national educational director of the Party, $20,000; Pettis Perry, alternate member of the National Committee, $10,000; Alexander Bittelman, Marxist theoretician, $20,000; Israel Amter, veteran Party leader, $1,000 (his bail was lowered because of his infirm and aged condition); Jacob Mindel, Marxist teacher, $5,000 (he, too, was given lower bail because of a heart condition); and Alexander Trachtenberg, head of the International Publilshers, Inc., $10,000.

Also: Simon W. Gerson, chairman of the State Communist Legislative Committee, $10,000; Marion Bachrach, secretary of the defense commission, $10,000; Louis Weinstock, former secretary-treasurer of the AFL Painters District Council 9, $10,000; Al Lannon, seamen's leader, $10,000; Victor J. Jerome, editor of "Political Affairs," $10,000; William Weinstone, veteran working class leader, $10,000; George Blake Charney, labor secretary of the New York State Communist Party, $10,000; Isadore Begun, former Bronx Party chairman, $10,000; and Arnold Johnson, CRC organizer, $10,000.

Plea in Strike

(Continued from Page 4)

with the union (Local 890, Intl. Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers) for the purpose of ending the strike and returning the workers to their jobs and to grant the same contractual conditions as are now established as district-wide conditions of work for the workers of this district.

"As proof of the company entering negotiations in good faith, we are requesting that you romove from your payroll all men employed by you who are no union men and are strikebreakers or those who carry guns and arrest others engaged in peaceful picketing.

The business people warned the company that if it failed to reach a settlement, it "will stand further convicted in the eyes of the people of our and other communities of this district as fully responsible for prolonging the strike and for all future violence or bloodshed connected with the present labor dispute in this district."

TELL COURT JAILINGS GAG FREE SPEECH AND PRESS

(Continued from Page 3)

Davis: I do not have the 13th, the 14th, and the 15th Amendments. They are not kept in this country.

The Court: I will hear you no further with reference to—

Davis: I think you should hear me.

The Court: I will hear you no further—

Davis: I should have the right to express myself for my people, and this will not intimidate or terrorize me.

The Court: Mr. Davis, sit down and be quiet.

Davis: The enemies of the people are going to be put in jail some day, not the working class.

The Court: Sit down or I will hold you in contempt of court. I hope you don't make that necessary.

(The marshalls here forced Davis into his seat.)

Dennis: May I address the Court?

The Court: Yes, step right up. Your name is—

Dennis: Eugene Dennis.

The Court: Mr. Dennis, I will hear you with reference to any application or any comments you may desire to make concerning the reduction of sentence. I don't intend to hear you on any philosophical discussion.

Dennis: I move in respect to the motion before your Honor that all the sentences be suspended. I do not ask the Court for a reduction of sentence. I move for the suspension of the sentence because if eleven of us, of these defendants, are imprisoned, the First Amendment to the Constitution will be incarcerated as well.

Your Honor should bear in mind—and the remarks of the United States Attorney has pointed it up—that all we were charged with was in the realm of ideas, beliefs, our teaching and advocacy for peace, for freedom, and for socialism. No overt acts of any kind,—the only subversion that has been committed, your Honor, is a subversion of the Bill of Rights of our country, and with is peace has been placed in jeopardy, the peace of our people and world peace.

I move, your Honor, therefore, in behalf of myself and, if I may, for all the defendants, for the full and immediate suspension of the sentences.

The Court: The application of the defendants to reduce—

Winter: If the Court please—

The Court: What is your name?

Winter: Carl Winter.

The Court: You have an attorney appearing for you. I am not going to listen to a series of addresses. Mr. Sacher asked that I hear two of the defendants, and I have done so.

Winter: It was I that he mentioned.

The Court: I thought it was Mr. Dennis. I will hear you, with the same admonition that I have given the others.

Winter: I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the two defendants who spoke previously, but address myself to one particular question, and that is a motion with respect to suspension of sentence or, in the alternative, if the Court should refuse to act on the other motions presented, until such time as the hearings now in process in Washington before the McCarran Board are completed.

I have ben participating in those hearings as a designated representative of the National Committee of the Communist Party to defend the honor and record of our party and the American people whom it represents.

That hearing has been in progress since April 23. The government has not yet completed its case. The government has started out with a series of informer witnesses, dealing with matters dating back to the period of the formation of the Communist Party in 1919. In the ten weeks that have transpired, the government has not yet reached the period when the Communist Party was reconstituted in 1945, nor has any of the testimony of government witnesses yet reached the period or the time since the McCarran Act was signed and became law. If these 11 men who were convicted for being the leaders of the Communist Party of the United States go to jail before that McCarran Board hearing is completed, then the Court will be lending final confirmation to the charge which we have made from the outset of our indictment and throughout our trial that the Smith Act, under which we were tried, was the enabling act for the institution of Fascism in the United States. For the Communist Party would then be in the position of being accused, maligned, slandered with a vile charge of being a foreign agent when its true purpose has always been, and still is, to defend the interests of the American people and to work for world peace. Our people would be unable to—

The Court: A good many of us may have doubts as to the purpose of the party, doubts evidenced and perhaps substantiated by recent events. However, that is not a matter before me.

As I take it, you want a deferment of sentence so that you might be able to appear, if necessary, as a witness, or your colleagues might be able to appear as witnesses, before this investigating committee.

Winter: We have been engaged since the beginning of these hearings in preparing our affirmative case before the McCarran Board.

The Court: If the committee desires to hear either of you or any of you, they may secure your attendance by a subpoena.

Winter: That is not granting us the right freely and without hindrance to prepare the facts in our defense, and to disprove the allegations of the Attorney General in his petition.

If the Court should deny us the opportunity to continue the preparation of our affirmative case, in view of the fact under this same Smith Act 17 others have already been arrested and the United States Department of Justice threatens to arrest scores, if not hundreds, of others, then the Court will simply be proving that the arguments which the Court suggests should be heard, since there seems to be a difference of opinion about the role of the Communist Party, are only to be the arguments of the government.

Perhaps the Court fears to permit the Communists to present their arguments—

The Court: Mr. Winter, you are bordering upon contumacious language.

Winter: I didn't think so.

The Court: There is a point of view as to the respect that is due constituted authority. You may sit down.

Winter: May I suggest that the Court separately consider the request for such suspension to permit the committee to hear the other side, to hear our case. If we are to have courts and quasi-judicial bodies acting upon one predetermined viewpoint, I think an opportunity should be had for the people themselves to be heard.

PLAN INDIA RAIL STRIKE

NEW DELHI (ALN).—Indian railwaymen are going ahead with their plans for a nationwide strike despite threats of government violence. According to the press, the government will call out troops if the strike is carried through. The secretary general of the Indian Railwaymen's Federation announced that 95 percent of the railway workers voted in favor of the walkout.

PREJUDICIAL TESTIMONY OUT BUT PREJUDICE REMAINS

BY ARTHUR DAVIS

PITTSBURGH. — Hundreds of pages of testimony and many exhibits connected therewith have been stricken out of the record of the sedition trial of Andy Onda and James Dolsen, now in its seventh month before Judge Henry O'Brien. Out of some 250 items asked to be excluded by Defense Counsel John T. McTernan, over half were granted.

With the severance of Steve Nelson from the case a month ago because of his very serious injuries in an auto accident in Philadelphia, the conversations had with him by Matt Cvetic, Manning Johnson, Paul Crouch and Baxter, allegedly relating to "secret" and "underground" Communist activities in the 1920's, 1930's and early 1940's became irrelevant, as did also their sensational allegations concerning military instructions and teachings in the Lenin School and others schools and classes.

Much other material of "purple character," in the words of McTernan, was also knocked out. By these exclusions there is not much left of the testimony of Johnson and Crouch, in particular.

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COUNSEL McTERNAN, in his arguments for striking such material out, forcefully called the Court's attention to the physical impossibility of erasing from the jurors' minds the very prejudicial impressions whcih must have been created when the testimony was allowed and reminded the Judge that sweeping and repeated objections to its introduction had been overruled. His argument was the more convincing in that the grounds for exclusion of much was based on previously rejected grounds.

McTernan charged that the prosecution, which in its opening address had declared it would prove each of the three defendants guilty of all the allegations of the lengthy indictment, had in effect led the Court to the present difficult and complicated position by its repeated but rarely carried out promises to lay the required legal basis for its evidence and to connect it with the defendants. Assistant District Attorney Loren Lewis, hatchetman for the prosecution, was not in court at the time, being occupied with matters conected with his campaign to become Democratic candidate, to replace District Attorney Wm. Rahauser, who is campaigning for a judicial pos.

★

DURING THE PROLONGED arguments defendant, Andy Onda, who has been his own counsel since Nelson was dropped from the case, took the floor and very ably pointed out that a last-minute attempt by the prosecution to amend the indictment to inelude he period from July 19 to October 17, the latter being the date when the Grand Jury findings were returned, was "trying to repear a badly damaged case."

The defense had demanded the striking out of 98 key exhibits, many on the ground they had come into possession of the prosecution after July 19. It is on July 19 and before that the defendants are alleged to have committed seditious acts by the indictment.

"The case has lasted not six hours, but six months before the prosecution suddenly realized its mistake," he emphasized. "Now it wants the court to help it out by permitting a substantial change in the indictment."

Judge O'Brien reserved his decision on the matter. If granted it would knock out a large part of what remains of the five months of testimony by stoolpigeons and the "private prosecutor," Judge Michael A. Musmanno.



FOUR YOUNG WOMEN DELEGATES to the American Peace Congress from various parts of the country make a statuesque picture against the background of the colorful decorations of the Coliseum. There were more than 1,500 women delegates, many of whom played a leading role in the deliberations of the peace congress.

Open Fight for New Packing Wage Hike

CHICAGO.—Packinghouse workers here have intensified their fight for "Peace and a Wage Increase," following the announcement that the Wage Stabilization Board had finally given its approval to a bracket increase. The slogan was sounded at a meeting of Armour workers in the yards last Thursday where the big local gathered to hear reports by its officers.

"The workers will not be sacrificed in the shops and on the battlefield," Local President Leon Beverly declared.

★

THE LOCAL sent 100 delegates to the American Peace Crusade parley in the Chicago Coliseum.

Organizer Herb March outlined the union's demands in contract negotiations to be opened in the next two weeks.

"We can't get along without another general wage increase,"

The union won a nine-cent boost from the packers last February, but it took three months of militant action to get government approval. Two additional features of the agreement were later approved by the WSB.

★

THE FINAL O.K. was announced last Thursday on bracket increases which average an additional two cents an hour. These boosts for semi-skilled and skilled workers runs as high as 15 cents an hour, depending on the wage classification of the workers.

In addition to the general wage boost, to be secured by August 11, this year, the union announced the following additional demands:

- **A cost-of-living bonus.**
- **Raising the wages of women and ending the 10½-cent an hour "female differential" in the industry.**

Organizer Herb March outlined the union's demands in contract negotiations to be opened in the next two weeks.

Illinois IWO Leaders Blast Fake Scare by State Officials

CHICAGO.—Illinois leaders of the International Workers Order have denounced state officials for launching "a scare campaign based on falsehoods" against the fraternal order.

A lengthy statement issued by State Director of Insurance J. Edward Day this week declared that the state was planning to liquidate the IWO.

However, such a step was expressly forbidden in a ruling by the New York Supreme Court Justice Henry Clay Greenberg. Justice Greenberg, although ruling against the IWO, allowed for a "stay of liquidation" pending the outcome of appeals to higher courts.

★

ALTHOUGH the statement by Illinois officials referred to the New York decision, there was no mention made of the fact that no action can be taken against IWO policyholders at this time.

State Director of Insurance Day stated that, "It is contemplated that arrangements will be made for reinsurance of the policies of the order in some other company or group of companies."

However, Illinois IWO leaders declared that Day is powerless to carry through such a program at this time.

"IN HIS HASTE to deprive our members of their organization, the service and protection it has given them, Mr. Day is apparently ready to exceed his legal authority," IWO spokesmen here stated.

"This leads us to wonder about the private interests Mr. Day is serving in his anxiety to do away with one of the few insurance organizations which is run in the interests of its policyholders and has no millionaire owners."

In his statement, Day said he was acting "in the good name of our insurance industry." He said he was preparing action against the 14,000 members and 118 lodges of the IWO in this state.

He admitted that "there is no question of the solvency of the order," and that the action against the IWO is purely on political grounds.

CIO WOODWORKERS WIN

OROVILLE, Cal. (FP).—Local 13-284, International Woodworkers (CIO) has been certified as bargaining agent for employes of the K. D. and Mercury Lumber Distributers. The company operates sawmills at Ukiah and Forest Ranch.

ODE TO THE 'FREE PRESS'

The following ditty was sent in by a reader who was "annoyed" by last week's Free Press editorial predicting disaster for the Daily Worker because the price is being increased to 10 cents and contributions are being requested.

The 'Free Press' gloats the 'Worker'
Is a-heading for the rocks,
That it's losing all its readers
And can't take the bosses' knocks.
Well, 'tis true some advertisers
Get the wind up in tough times;
But the readers will make up for them
By paying out their dimes.

Yes, the workers know their paper
Is needed more than ever to
Expose the Wall Street plot to pin
War and Fascism on YOU!

LAYOFFS FOR 200,000 AUTO WORKERS; A PRICE BOOST FOR AUTO MANUFACTURERS

By William Allan

DETROIT.—War-made layoffs are hitting the auto plants here, with an estimated 200,000 auto workers expected to be idle nationally by early July. While workers were receiving layoff slips, the auto companies were being told by President Truman's Office of Price Stabilization that a price increase in cars will be granted.

The Chrysler Corporation, which slashed its working force 30 percent last week, simultaneously told the UAW in its Warren-DeSoto plant that production on some jobs must be increased 20 percent.

While these crucial developments affecting the workers' welfare were taking place, the UAW International Executive Board was in session June 28-29 on what one of its press agents described as "routine business. Ignoring newspaper headlines of the impending mass layoff, the Board spent a whole day drafting a 5½ page attack on Mine Union chief John L. Lewis.

Norman Matthews, UAW Chrysler director, did offer his "solution" to the layoffs. He urged speedier conversion of auto plants to "defense" production — which means pushing the country deeper into preparation for war.

Hudson Motor workers, awaiting Board action on their to strike vote against speedup and company provocations, had to cool their heels outside the meeting while the Board concentrated on Lewis.

Most analysts agree that the biggest layoff since the 1930s is due to use of materials for war production.

These same analysts conceal the fact that salesrooms and storage lots are jampacked with new and used cars.

Local 600 Proposes $60 Weekly Pay for Jobless

DEARBORN — Ford Local 600 has proposed to the UAW International Executive Board that $60 a week unemployment compensation be fought for as one way to aid Michigan auto workers made idle by war moves.

The Executive Board of 600, proposed to UAW President Walter Reuther and his Executive Board a united campaign by all international unions to aid unemployed workers. It is freely predicted here that the layoffs will last one year and possibly more.

Workers here now get paid $27 a week for 26 weeks. But the present law was loaded up with 87 amendments by General Motors lobbyists two years ago.

Local 600 sent its request for a special emergency appropriation for jobless benefits to Congress. The biggest local in the country, which stands to lose 15,000 members because of war-created cutbacks, insisted that if Congress can pass emergency legislation for "defense" appropriations, then it also can take care of the drastic layoff situation resulting from the industrial dislocation.

The Worker

New York-Harlem Edition

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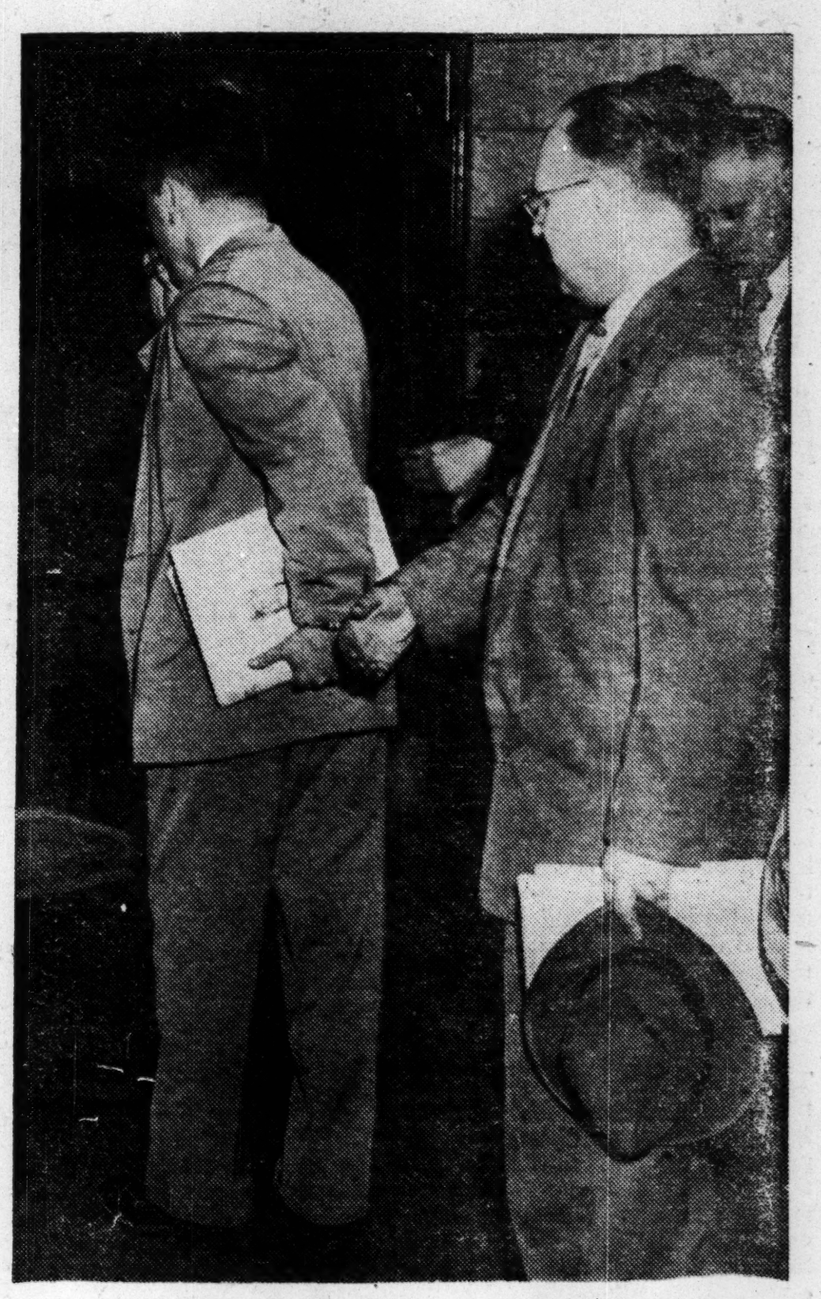
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Peace Breaking Out; Washington Worried

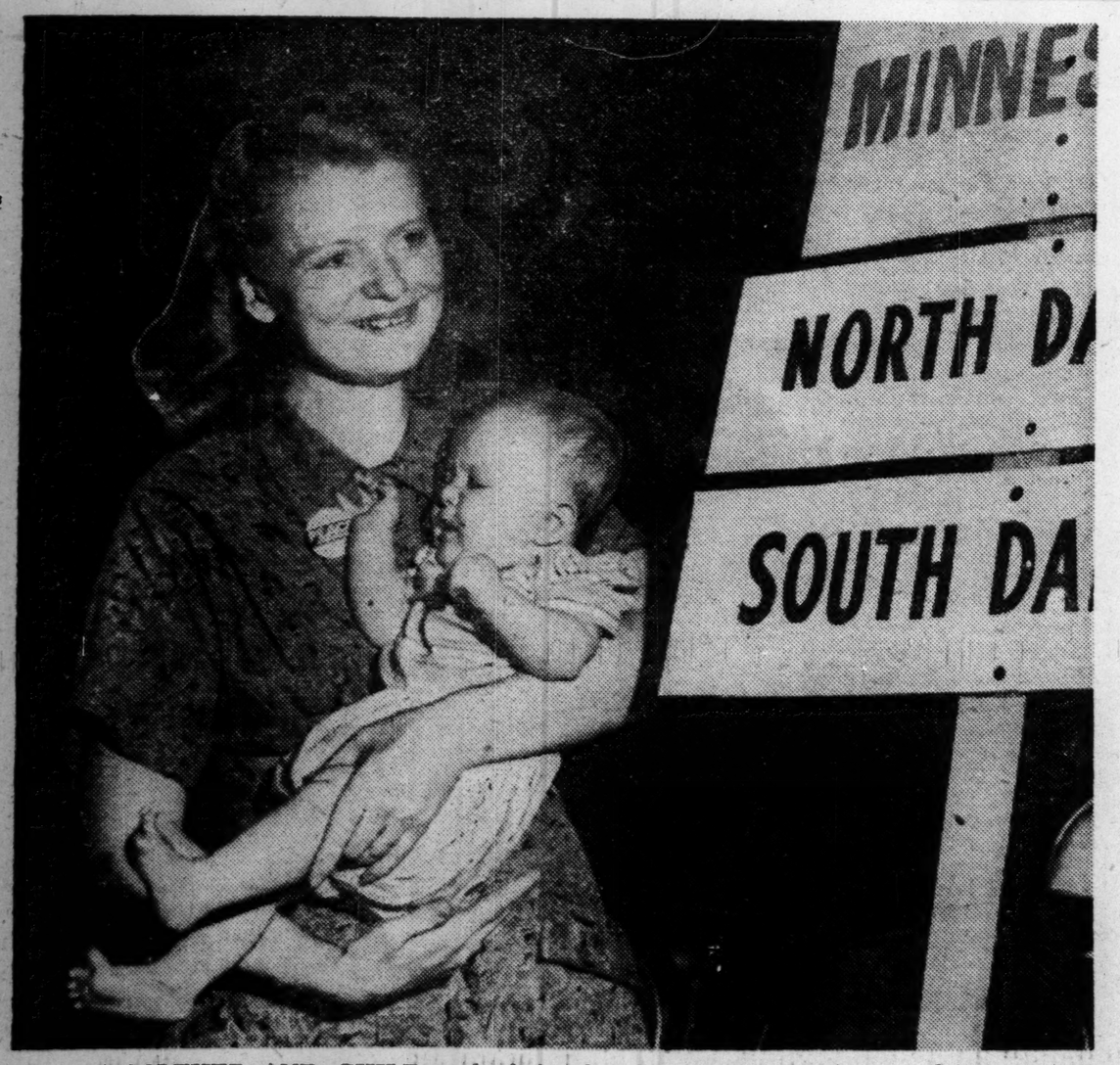
— See Page 4 —

THEY GO TO JAIL—SO DO YOUR LIBERTIES

— See Stories on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 5 —



JOHN GATES, editor of The Worker and the Daily Worker, is shackled to John Williamson (right) as he enters a prison van at Federal Courthouse in New York. They and five other Communist leaders were sent to prison for five years. Their "crime"—unprecedented in the country's history—was that they violated the Smith Act by "agreeing to teach and advocate Marxism-Leninism," the doctrines of scientific socialism.



A MOTHER AND CHILD seek their place among the many state delegations at the American Peace Congress. The three-day parley was attended by many family groups.

5,000 to Take Peace Program to The People

— See Page 4 —

A PRESIDENT SIGNS FOR A FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT



...ent Klement Gottwald of Czechoslovakia and his wife Marta are shown as they signed an appeal for a peace pact among the big five powers (United States, Soviet Union, China, France and England) and against the remilitarization of Western Germany. Shown at the Prague Castle (left to right): Anezka Hodinova-Spurna, chairman of the Committee of the Defenders of Peace, Alois Brozek, member of the Youth Union, who with Vlasta Svobodova (right) presented the petition, Marta Gottwald and President Gottwald.

Peace-Jittery Washington Seeks To Prop Up the War Economy

THE WELL KNOWN "PEACE JITTERS" among Wall Street profiteers are now reflected in Washington as the Truman adminis-tration tries hard to prime the war economy depite a possible cease fire in Korea.. The administration's spokesman have let out a chorus of yells for an even greater shift to armament production because of allegedly new "war danger" zones.

President Truman is reported considering a personal appearance before Congress to sound a new hysterical alarm and urge the full ten billion dollars in new taxes he requested instead of the seven billion dollars being prepared and the full $8,400,000,000 for arms to Atlantic Pact countries.

★

Labor leaders who support the Truman line, are attempting to picture the administration's moves as steps for tighter price control and price rollback powers. But while the President is expected to ask for more of such authority, too, his emphasis will unquestionably be for the powers that will drive the cost of living higher.

Stabilizer Eric Johnston already told the Senate Finance Committee that the administration wants the full 10 billion through taxes that would reach down into the "low bracket" incomes to "draw off" purchasing power and the "pressure for inflation."

★

The new foreign "aid" program —now strictly military and not even claimed to be "help for the starving"—will draw off supplies from the civilian market and prop up prices.

Congress, so far, has coldly rejected union pleas for stricter price control. The Senate passed a bill specifically barring even those rollbacks that were still possible under the existing "control" laws. This allows meat prices to rise but not drop below the current high level.

In voting a three-month stopgap extension of the old bill, Congress made sure by a special provision, that the President cannot use the rights he had under the old law to rollback prices of meat to even a limited degree. The House is reported preparing a bill that appears to be even worse than the Senate's. In addition a bill is being pressed by the House majority to deprive the Wage Stabilization Board of its right to consider certain types of labor disputes and thereby by-pass the Taft-Hartley law.

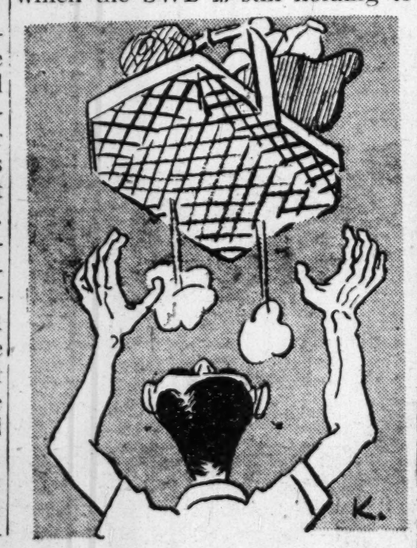


ERIC JOHNSTON
More Taxes Wanted

★

UNLESS there quickly develops a coast-to-coast mass movement stimulated primarilly by the AFL and CIO for real price controls, only fake price controls are in sight. But the wage freeze which the SWB is still holding to the limit of 10 percent above January, 1950, will remain as strong and fast as ever. Several thousand cases involving "above ceiling" raises for millions of workers, are still waiting for approval by the WSB. Meanwhile, the cost of living keeps climbing with even the BLS price index, heavily biased against workers, acknowledging a rise of 12 percent since January, 1950, not counting the tax hike last October.

The entire picture—the cynical frankness of the blood-money profiteers, the "peace jitters" in Wall St., and the total disregard of the mounting cost of living—is causing large sections of the workers to react accordingly. There is a rising "strike fever." The pressure to break through a wage freeze ceilings is rising. Many workers are taking the opportunity to force through new basic gains, liek the 40 hour week.



MEMPHIS COPS SLUG NEGRO MINISTER

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

REV. DEWITT ALCORN, Negro minister, charged here that he was attacked in a public bus station by police who called him a "communist, a red and a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Alcorn was taken to the hospital, where he was treated for facial bruises. He said he was hit in the stomach and eye by the police.

The incident occurred in the bus station at 1:15 a.m. when Alcorn went there to say goodbye to friends leaving for Indiana. The minister said the police came in, asked him why he "hung around the bus station at all hours of the night," then beat him.

ACT TO SAVE GREEK UNIONIST

COPENHAGEN (ALN). — The Joint Union of Copenhagen Dockers has threatened to boycott all Greek ships if the Greek government takes further proceedings against imprisoned Tony Ambatielos, Greek seamen's leader who has been under a death sentence since 1948, and nine other trade union leaders.

CHINA'S UNIONS MAP PEACE DRIVE

PEKIN (ALN).—Four Chinese unions, the seamen, railway, aircraft and transport workers, have issued a joint manifesto urging their members to respond to the call for strengthening the struggle for world peace issued by the trade departments of seamen, dockers and transport workers of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The manifesto calls on members to sign in support of a 5-power peace pact, to vote against rearmament of Japan, to develop the movement to aid Korea, to give fraternal support to workers in capitalist and colonial countries and to oppose the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

STRIKES SWEEP INDONESIA

JAKARTA (ALN). — A strike wave is sweeping Indonesia in defiance of a government ban on walkouts in so-called vital enterprises. The rising cost of living and low wages have driven the workers out on strike despite a new announcement by the cabinet that strikers will be prosecuted as criminals.

the week abroad

by John Pittman

STRUGGLES OF THE PEOPLES for peace and freedom this week appeared more irrepressible than ever. With discussions on a truce in the Korean war scheduled to begin at Kaesong on July 10 (See story on page 4) the fight for peace everywhere assumed an encouraging aspect. In Britain, Labor Government spokesmen expressed the hope that the Korean truce discussions could be expanded into settlement of political issues between China and the United States as well. In France, where the newly elected National Assembly met Thursday (DeGaullists, 118 seats; Third Force, 283; Communists, 103) with an amnesty for Vichyites and jail for Communists high on the rightwing parties' agenda, peace forces announced defiance of the ban imposed on their big July 15 demonstration for a Pact of Peace between the big five powers. In West Germany, the Free German Youth defied the ban imposed on their activities by the Adenauer Government. And in the United States, on the eve of the great Chicago peace conference (See story on page 3), Paul Robeson and Dr. Clementina Paolone, representing the elected delegates to the United Nations from the World Peace Council, protested to Security Council President Jacob Malik against the denial of visas to the other delegates of the Council by the U. S. State Department, brought to Malik's attention the Council's proposals for peace, including a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. Robeson and Mrs. Paolone, expressing regret that the full Council delegation had been prevented from seeing U. S. Ambassador to the UN Warren Austin, announced the Council's intention of continuing its efforts to present its views to the United Nations and its agencies.

REFLECTIONS OF PEOPLE'S STRUGGLES

IN DIRECT WAYS ALSO the struggles for peace and freedom were reflected. **Britain** paid a back-handed tribute to the struggles of the colonial peoples in Southeast Asia by putting the Colombo Plan (Britain's "Point Four") into operation. But how impotent is this device to stop the fight for freedom was seen in Malaya, where a ban on rubber exports to the Soviet Union, China and People's Democracies brought a sharp fall in prices, which will hardly injure the 10,000 whites who live off the backs of the Malayan wage-earners, but will intensify the wretchedness of these wage earners, the bulk of whom already are on the point of starvation. Such a policy will surely send more Malayans to join the People's army of resistance.

The UN Trusteeship Council heard the United States delegate express satisfaction over the "continued progress" of the people of the trust territory of Ruandi-Urundi, a Belgian colony, and voted 7-1 to approve the Italian administration of Somaliland. The Soviet delegate opposed. But several score of petitions from the inhabitants of these areas disagree, promise continued struggle for independence.

In Spain, where Franco is using United States technicians and capital to open new plants and build arms, the Catholic archbishops, sensing the imminence of new eruptions from the volcanic hatred and anguish of the people, exhorted the government to act on social reform.

WRITHINGS AMONG THE PSEUDO-LEFT

THE WORSENING SITUATION for the forces of war and imperialist oppression finds expression also in the ranks of the labor and liberal lieutenants of these forces. While delegates to the Scab International (ICFTU) were assembling in Milan, Italy, to hatch new plans for sabotage and splitting the labor movements of the world; at Frankfort, Germany, the delegates of 22 parties from 21 countries to the eighth world conference of the Social Democratic Party were unable to agree on how best to combat "Communism," although they set up a new international to do so.

But at Geneva, Switzerland, where 603 delegates from 60 countries to the 34th conference of the government-employer dominated International Labor Office (ILO) approved conventions on establishing minimum wage machinery in agricultural countries and for equal pay for women and men workers, they rebuffed United States representatives who tried to ram full support for rearmament policies down their throats. Said Ceylonese delegate R. E. Javatilleke, commenting on the "free enterprise" nonsense of Roy Howes of Massachusetts: "If Mr. Howes represents capitalist America, I must say I fell sorry for capitalism and for America."

OTHER WOES OF THE WAR-MAKERS

A NUMBER OF DISAGREEMENTS came to a head in the camp of war and imperialism. Iraq broke off negotiations with representatives of the British-French-U. S.-owned Iraq Petroleum Company, while two Iraqui parties demanded a position of "neutrality" by the government and the prohibition of foreign powers assembling troops to use against Iraq's neighbor, Iran. This move was followed by an Iranian announcement that the Security Council of the UN would be asked to prevent British troops and warships from threatening Iran. Furthermore, Iran rejected new overtures of the Truman government to compromise the issue of her nationalization of the $850 million Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. In Indo-China, a deal almost completed between Wall Street and the Bao Dai puppet regime was nipped in the bud by French imperialists, who saw the whole thing as a move to ease them out as Exploiter Number One. In Washington, an oil pool of 18 Wall Street trusts was formed to "aid" the countries deprived of oil by Iran's nationalization move; but the "aid" was seen in London as a move to snatch up Britain's customers.

Elsewhere, Kashmir's ruling clique said it intended to keep the country part of India, and not Pakistan, regardless of the "findings" of the UN mission headed by Frank Graham. The Tito clique, having spent one-third of the $29 millions given by Wall Street on arms, and facing another raw material shortage, begged for more arms. The Peron regime, reflecting its dependency on Wall Street and Washington, made its ambasasdor to Washington foreign minister the new ambassador to Washington. The Yoshida clique, by agreement with the Occupation, disbanded its cabinet, began forming a new one to take over in anticipation of the Dulles' "peace treaty."

TELL COURT JAILINGS GAG FREE SPEECH AND PRESS

(Continued from Page 3)

further—

Davis: I should have the right to express myself for my people, and this will not intimidate or terrorize me.

The Court: Mr. Davis, sit down and be quiet.

Davis: The enemies of the people are going to be put in jail some day, not the working class.

The Court: Sit down or I will hold you in contempt of court. I hope you don't make that necessary.

(The marshalls here forced Davis into his seat.)

Dennis: May I address the Court?

The Court: Yes, step right up. Your name is—

Dennis: Eugene Dennis.

The Court: Mr. Dennis, I will hear you with reference to any application or any comments you may desire to make concerning the reduction of sentence. I don't intend to hear you on any philosophical discussion.

Dennis: I move in respect to the motion before your Honor that all the sentences be suspended. I do not ask the Court for a reduction of sentence. I move for the suspension of the sentence because if eleven of us, of these defendants, are imprisoned, the First Amendment to the Constitution will be incarcerated as well.

Your Honor should bear in mind —and the remarks of the United States Attorney has pointed it up —that all we were charged with was in the realm of ideas, beliefs, our teaching and advocacy for peace, for freedom, and for socialism. No overt acts of any kind,— the only subversion that has been committed, your Honor, is a subversion of the Bill of Rights of our country, and with is peace has been placed in jeopardy, the peace of our people and world peace.

I move, your Honor, therefore, in behalf of myself and, if I may, for all the defendants, for the full and immediate suspension of the sentences.

The Court: The application of the defendants to reduce—

Winter: If the Court please—

The Court: What is your name?

Winter: Carl Winter.

The Court: You have an attorney appearing for you. I am not going to listen to a series of addresses. Mr. Sacher asked that I hear two of the defendants, and I have done so.

Winter: It was I that he mentioned.

The Court: I thought it was Mr. Dennis. I will hear you, with the same admonition that I have given the others.

Winter: I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the two defendants who spoke previously, but address myself to one particular question, and that is a motion with respect to suspension of sentence or, in the alternative, if the Court should refuse to act on the other motions presented, until such time as the hearings now in process in Washington before the McCarran Board are completed.

I have ben participating in those hearings as a designated representative of the National Committee of the Communist Party to defend the honor and record of our party and the American people whom it represents.

That hearing has been in progress since April 23. The government has not yet completed its case. The government has started out with a series of informer witnesses, dealing with matters dating back to the period of the formation of the Communist Party in 1919. In the ten weeks that have transpired, the government has not yet reached the period when the Communist Party was reconstituted in 1945, nor has any of the testimony of government witnesses yet reached the period or the time since the McCarran Act was signed and became law. If these 11 men who were convicted for being the leaders of the Communist Party of the United States go to jail before that McCarran Board hearing is completed, then the Court will be lending final confirmation to the charge which we have made from the outset of our indictment and throughout our trial that the Smith Act, under which we were tried, was the enabling act for the institution of Fascism in the United States. For the Communist Party would then be in the position of being accused, maligned, slandered with a vile charge of being a foreign agent when its true purpose has always been, and still is, to defend the interests of the American people and to work for world peace. Our people would be unable to—

The Court: A good many of us may have doubts as to the purpose of the party, doubts evidenced and perhaps substantiated by recent events. However, that is not a matter before me.

As I take it, you want a deferment of sentence so that you might be able to appear, if necessary, as a witness, or your colleagues might be able to appear as witnesses, before this investigating committee.

Winter: We have been engaged since the beginning of these hearings in preparing our affirmative case before the McCarran Board.

The Court: If the committee desires to hear either of you or any of you, they may secure your attendance by a subpoena.

Winter: That is not granting us the right freely and without hindrance to prepare the facts in our defense, and to disprove the allegations of the Attorney General in his petition.

If the Court should deny us the opportunity to continue the preparation of our affirmative case, in view of the fact under this same Smith Act 17 others have already been arrested and the United States Department of Justice threatens to arrest scores, if not hundreds, of others, then the Court will simply be proving that the arguments which the Court suggests should be heard, since there seems to be a difference of opinion about the role of the Communist Party, are only to be the arguments of the government.

Perhaps the Court fears to permit the Communists to present their arguments—

The Court: Mr. Winter, you are bordering upon contumacious language.

Winter: I didn't think so.

The Court: There is a point of view as to the respect that is due constituted authority. You may sit down.

Winter: May I suggest that the Court separately consider the request for such suspension to permit the committee to hear the other side, to hear our case. If we are to have courts and quasi-judicial bodies acting upon one predetermined viewpoint, I think an opportunity should be had for the people themselves to be heard.

Capitol Worried

(Continued from Page 4)

a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem," the editorial said.

★

HERE IN WASHINGTON it was still a popular custom among officials of the Truman Administration to sow seeds of doubt concerning the good faith of the defenders of Korea. Presidential Assistant Averill Harriman, as late as July 3, was telling a congressional committee that the truce proposal might be a ruse or a trick.

Others, however, saw more positive implications. In London, Richard Stokes, Minister of Raw Materials, suggested that in the event of a Korean peace, Britain might justifiably lighten up on its mobilization program. In Washington Sen. George Aiken (R-Vt) predicted Congress would be less enthusiastic for President Truman's "emergency" program.

Charles E. Wilson, czar of mobilization; George Marshall, defense secrtary, and Eric Johnston, economic stabilizer, rushed into action to counter this thinking. They insisted that the cold war must continue, and there must be high taxes and an enormous arms program, even if the hot war ended.

Ex-Atty.-Gen. Raps Smith Act

(Continued from Page 3)

this danger forms the basis of the dissents of Justices Douglas and Black. . . . We might have a situation very much like that of 1920 when the abusers of 'the Red hunt' filled out jails with thousands of innocent people."

★

Joseph C. Harsch, chief of the Washington Bureau of the Christion Science Monitor, acknowledged that "We have allowed our constitutional freedoms of speech and press to be whittled down. . . ."

The Celina, O., Daily Standard expressed concern "lest the fundamental rights embodied in our Constitution be sacrificed in the process" of attacking the "Communists."

The Bradford, Pa., Era asserted that "the warnings of some of the justices should not be ignored. They question the wisdom and effectiveness of trying to crush it (communism) by law." The paper declared that "faith in the power of informed discussion is what we must cling to, whether the problem is communism or something else."

5,000 DELEGATES TO TAKE PEACE PROGRAM TO PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 4)

standing of the oneness of the fight for peace, for ending jimcrow, frameups, legal lynchings of the Negro people, for the right of colonial peoples to carry through their fight for liberation.

American Legion chiefs here used every method they could to destroy the peace congress, to ban the Coliseum where the sessions were held, to incite attacks on the delegates.

But the most vicious mob violence was unloosed by pro-war fanatics in an effort to crack the unity of Negro and white, hoping in this way to prevent the consolidation of the peace movement. On the last day of the congress, mobs were formed in front of homes of Chicago white families where Negro delegates were housed.

It was a desperate move, but futile in the face of the unshakeable unity of the Negro and white workers which was demonstrated and developed here.

THE CONGRESS became a forum for the special problems of every group—labor, women, youth, church people, farmers, the national groups.

The delegates arrived on Friday, June 29, and pitched in at once in the workshop sessions covering a broad range of special topics.

Then there was the giant mass meeting that evening, the panel sessions on the following day, the enriched people's concern on Saturday, the youth festival on Sunday.

Finally, there was the stirring closing session which adopted a program and elected officers, including three co-chairmen: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Prof. Anton J. Carlson and Prof. Robert Morss Lovett.

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City Hall Sharpens Axe for Sanitation Men, Straphangers

CITY HALL sharpened its anti-labor axe this week against sanitation employes and the straphanger. In two important developments reflecting Mayor Impellitteri's reactionary policies, the administration refused to grant AFL Sanitation Union members a cost of living bonus or negotiate a $1,200 annual wage increase, and listened sympathetically to a 15-cent fare demand by private bus operators.

Both instances, apparently unrelated, had a common inspiration—Impellitteri's maneuver to deny wage boosts to civil service workers on the grounds that the billion dollar budget couldn't "afford it," while at the same time, using this increased budget as a lever to raise fares.

★

THE AFL Sanitation members, affiliates of Local 111-A of the Building Service Employes Union, struck back at the city's anti-union position by resorting to a "Book of Rules" slowdown. Garbage collectors, drivers and mechanics rigidly obeyed every code and clause in the departmental regulations. Trucks travelled at no more than 25-miles an hour, red lights were observed to the final second, garbage cans were carefully replaced and their covers meticulously tightened, double parking was eschewed and every injury, however minor, was reported.

Sanitation Commissioner Andrew W. Mulrain, driven frantic by complaints of uncollected garbage, conferred with Daniel Kornblum, chief of the city's Labor Relations Division, in an effort to sidetrack the "Book of Rules." The union, which claims more than 6,000 of the 10,000 sanitation workers, adhered strictly to regulations, however.

★

THE FARE THREAT arose when private bus lines, claiming that a 40-hour week such as recommended to city-operated transit lines would "bankrupt" them, demanded of the Board of Estimate permission to charge a 15-cent fare. This latest fare squeeze, however, is not a conspiracy developed by the private lines alone.

Impellitteri has already tacitly disclosed that he intends to seek a city surface and subware fare increase of another five cents to meet the 40-hour week won by the Transport Workers Union.

He and members of the board are reported to have given the private companies a green-light for their requests as a cover-up for the subway fare plot.



FOUR YOUNG WOMEN DELEGATES to the American Peace Congress from various parts of the country make a statuesque picture against the background of the colorful decorations of the Coliseum. There were more than 1,500 women delegates, many of whom played a leading role in the deliberations of the peace congress.

LAYOFFS FOR 200,000 AUTO WORKERS; A PRICE BOOST FOR AUTO MANUFACTURERS

By William Allan

DETROIT.—War-made layoffs are hitting the auto plants here, with an estimated 200,000 auto workers expected to be idle nationally by early July. While workers were receiving layoff slips, the auto companies were being told by President Truman's Office of Price Stabilization that a price increase in cars will be granted.

The Chrysler Corporation, which slashed its working force 30 percent last week, simultaneously told the UAW in its Warren-DeSoto plant that production on some jobs must be increased 20 percent.

While these crucial developments affecting the workers' welfare were taking place, the UAW International Executive Board was in session June 28-29 on what one of its press agents described as "routine business. Ignoring newspaper headlines of the impending mass layoff; the Board spent a whole day drafting a 5½ page attack on Mine Union chief John L. Lewis.

Norman Matthews, UAW Chrysler director, did offer his "solution" to the layoffs. He urged speedier conversion of auto plants to "defense" production — which means pushing the country deeper into preparation for war.

Hudson Motor workers, awaiting Board action on their to strike vote against speedup and company provocations, had to cool their heels outside the meeting while the Board concentrated on Lewis.

Most analysts agree that the biggest layoff since the 1930s is due to use of materials for war production.

These same analysts conceal the fact that salesrooms and storage lots are jampacked with new and used cars.

GENERAL STRIKE HITS CHILE

SANTIAGO (ALN).—A 24-hour general protest strike hit key centers throughout the country, with transportation in this capital city at an almost complete standstill. The strike climaxed the latest effort of the government to smash strikes at the U. S.-owned Chuquicamata Mining Co. and the Prosperidad nitrate mines. The government obliged the copper mine owners with a decree ordering the strikers to return to work, but were unable to find any of the strike leaders to whom they could give the order. In support of the copper and nitrate strikers, the joint union of maritime employes and workers of Antofagasta are planning a series of staggered work stoppages.

PLAN INDIA RAIL STRIKE

NEW DELHI (ALN).—Indian railwaymen are going ahead with their plans for a nationwide strike despite threats of government violence. According to the press, the government will call out troops if the strike is carried through. The secretary general of the Indian Railwaymen's Federation announced that 95 percent of the railway workers voted in favor of the walkout.

PRR Drops 3,000 Jobs

ALTOONA, Pa.—Three thousand jobs in the huge Pennsylvania Railroad yards here have been abolished in recent orders.

Approximately 10,000 employes in the yards have been given a week's "free" vacation from July 2 to 9. Works manager C. I. Clugh thought "the men might be glad to have the days off for their own purposes." The company put up booths in the various departments so the workers could register for unemployment insurance for the week's enforced idleness.

Lay Off Workers For War Shortage

COROAPOLIS, Pa.—The Standard Steel Spring Co. has laid off 15 workers because of war restrictions on its supply of nickel. Executive vice-president C. J. Queenan said the firm was receiving only about 15 percent of its needs in the manufacture of auto bumpers.

He predicted further layoffs unless controls on nickel are relaxed. The plant employed 1,200 production workers before the layoffs.

TWO UNIONS MERGE

KANSAS CITY (FP).—Merger of the blacksmiths and boilermakers unions began July 1, spokesmen for the two AFL unions disclosed here.

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What Dennis, Davis, Winter Told Court

—See Page 2—

Jailed Communist Leaders Moved From New York

The seven framed Communist leaders, who have been held in the Federal House of Detention on West St., were removed from there Friday, with six of the reported shipped to the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa.

The seventh, Jack Stachel, it was reported, was sent to the federal penitentiary at Danbury, Conn. It was not known immediately whether the seven would serve their sentences at the places to which they were taken or whether they would be transferred elsewhere.

The six who went to Lewisburg are Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Party; Benjamin J. Davis, former City Councilman; John B. Williamson, Party labor secretary; John Gates, Daily Worker editor; Irving Potash, Fur and Leather Workers Union official, and Carl Winter, chairman of the Party in Michigan.

Stachel is Party educational director.

Judge Sylvester Ryan committed Stachel to jail despite medical evidence that he is suffering from a serious cardiac condition. He ordered the warden of the penitentiary to submit a full medical report on Stachel within 30 days.

In a letter to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the District Board of the Communist Party of eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware expressed its "warm fraternal solidarity with the party and working class leaders falsely and fraudulently arrested last week."

Price Rollback to Pre-Korea Level Urged by ALP

The American Labor Party called yesterday for price-rollbacks to pre-Korea levels and the elimination of the wage freeze. The ALP appeal was made in a letter to each member of Congress from New York by former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, the party's state chairman.

Marcantonio told the representatives:

"The cease-fire in Korea should be followed up by negotiations for the peaceful settlement of all outstanding differences and by a return to the policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt for peace, democratic progress and abundance."

The ALP letter also urged "prompt enactment of effective price and rent controls," a tax increase on corporate profits



MARCANTONIO

instead of the 12½ percent increase in withholding taxes that will further lower the living standards of American families" and a "subsidy for small farmers."

Marcantonio declare:

"Instead of billions for war programs, let us start putting up the five million new homes, the thousands of new schools and the million hospital beds the people need." The ALP program, it said, contrasts with the "peddling" by President Truman of "a sham price-control program which includes wage freeze, further tax loads on workers, and continued spending of billions in lush war orders for big business."

Retail Monopolists Come Out for Sales Tax

FOLLOW NAM IN PLAN TO SHIFT BURDEN TO CONSUMERS

WASHINGTON.—The American Retail Federation, mouthpiece for the nation's biggest stores, demanded Friday that Congress adopt a federal sales tax. The demand followed by a day a similar call by the National Association of Manufacturers.

John F. Lebor, Cincinnati department store executive, made it clear, in testimony before that Senate Finance Committee, that the retail monopolists want a sales tax to soak the public as a substitute for proposed higher taxes on corporations. Lebor said the big retailers have opposed a federal sales tax in the past, but now consider it "the lesser of two evils."

The Senate Committee is considering a House-passed bill to raise $7,200,000,000 a year by increasing personal income, corporation and excise taxes.

Chairman Walter F. George (D-Ga) admitted that a Federal sales tax would have "a pretty serious impact" on consumers if imposed on top of the sales taxes already collected by 29 of the 48 states.

Malik Sails Stresses Peace Campaign

Jacob A. Malik sailed for home leave Friday.

The 45-year-old Soviet delegate, who has a chronic heart ailment,



MALIK

left on the Swedish-American liner Gripsholm with this parting message:

"Best wishes to those who fight for peace and friendship between our countries."

Davies Says Soviets Don't Want a War

"The Soviet Union doesn't want a war," Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Moscow declared Thursday. Arriving from Europe aboard the Queen Elizabeth, Davies asserted:

"I don't think it wants war. If it did, it would have projected it six to eight months ago."

Davies termed the Malik proposal for a peaceful settlement in Korea "intelligent military and political strategy."

At the same time, Davies qualified his statement with some war-lke talk about communism being halted in Europe primarily by Gen. Eisenhower, commander of the Atlantic war pact army.



Frederick Field

FRED FIELD JAILED; CIRCUIT JUDGE SETS BAIL AT $10,000

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 7.—Federal Appeals Court Judge Thomas W. Swan today set $10,000 as the amount required for the release of Frederick V. Field, secretary of the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York. Field was remanded to jail for 90 days in New York this morning for refusing to reveal the names and addresses of thousands of men and women who loaned money to the bail fund to be posted in civil rights cases.

Judge Swan heard Field's appeal for bail in a special court session held in his offices at Yale Law School. He said Field would be released temporarily until he had an opportunity to study the record of Judge Sylvester Ryan's investigation into the bail fund.

Field had been ordered imprisoned and taken to the Federal House of Detention in New York Friday morning.

Victor Rabinowiz, Field's lawyer, and Mary Kaufman, attorney for the CRC bail fund, proceeded to New Haven, where they asked Judge Swan to admit Field to bail pending appeal. U. S. Prosecutor Irving Saypol appeared before Judge Swan to oppose the application.

Judge Ryan continued questioning representatives of the bail

(Continued on Page 8)

Korea, Ridgway Missions Proceeding to Kaesong

A Korean People's Army convoy of five jeeps and five trucks set out Friday from Pyongyang for Kaesong, for the talks on Sunday which will prepare for the parley on a truce in the Korean war. A similar mission from Gen. Matthew Ridgway's forces was scheduled to head out of Seoul at 9 a.m. Sunday (7 p.m. Saturday EDT).

There, probably in the two-story red brick city hall in the heart of the ancient walled city just below the 38th parallel, the junior missions will take up arrangements for the full dress truce conference of higher officers on Tuesday or soon thereafter.

The exchange of radio messages between Ridgway and the Korean and Chinese commanders came to an end at 11:45 p.m. Friday (9:45 a.m. EDT). Gens. Kim Il-sung of Korea and Peng Teh-huai of China broadcast:

"We have received your message of today, and agree with you on it."

That was all, but it was enough. It set the stage for the preliminary meeting Sunday and presumably cleared the way for the truce conference to follow.

A few hours earlier Ridgway had messaged his opposite numbers that their plan for sending the preliminary mission down from Pyongyang to Kaesong met with his approval, and "this convoy will be immune from attack by my forces during its travel."

He announced that a five-mile radius from the center of Kaesong "will be observed by me as a neutral zone from the time of arrival of your delegates in Kaesong."

The get-acquainted meeting will be conducted on the part of the Koreans and Chinese by three liaison officers, one of them a colonel, and two interpreters, plus an unspecified number of "reception personnel."

Ridgway's negotiators will be three officers and two interpreters. believed to be a U. S. Army colonel, a U. S. Marine colonel, a major from Ridgway's headquarters, a South Korean army colonel and an interpreter, with one of the Americans acting as senior interpreter.

The Ridgway team will travel by helicopter from Kimpo airfield outside Seoul if weather permits. Otherwise it will travel by three jeeps.

Peace Breaking Out; Capitol Worried

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.

THERE WAS EVERY indication here this week that peace was about to break out in Korea. And if the armistice proposed by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik on June 23 becomes a reality, few doubted that the war-mongers would find it more difficult to start up another conflagration. Although this gladdened the hearts of people all over the world it worried Truman Administration officials. They were concerned with how to keep alive and sharpen American-Soviet tensions which they regard as necessary to insure even a minimum public support for their war preparations. This may prove difficult because of mounting evidence as to the possibility of peaceful co-existence of the two systems.

Korean and Chinese volunteer commanders agreed Wednesday to a battlefield conference to arrange formal cease-fire talks. They proposed the conference be held Sunday.

★

GEN. MATTHEW RIDGWAY, commanding the forces of the U. S. and its allies in Korea, on Monday accepted the proposal of the North Koreans and the Chinese volunteers for a meeting at Kaesong in west-central Korea on or about July 10. He proposed, however, that preliminary arrangements be made by a group of subordinate military commanders who would confer at this same place on July 5 or as soon thereafter as agreeable.



KIM IL SUNG

Ridgway's message, addressed to Gen. Kim Il Sung, commander of the Korean People's Army, and Gen. Pen Teh-Huai, commander of the Chinese volunteer units, was in answer to their communication of July 1.

★

THE SEQUENCE of events following the Malik broadcast was as follows:

Friday, June 29—Gen. Ridgway via radio broadcast a message to the commanders of the forces defending Korea offering a meeting on board a Dutch hospital ship in the Wonsan harbor.

Monday, July 2—Via Peking and Pyongyang radio stations, Generals Kim and Peng replied suggesting Kaesong as the place and July 10 to 15 as the date.

Tuesday, July 3.—Ridgway accepted the place but proposed a quicker meeting if possible.

★

THE PEKING RADIO hailed the impending cease-fire and armistice a the "first step" to a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

"A peaceful settlement is what the people of Korea, China, the Soviet Union and Asia, and all peace-loving people everywhere have persistently demanded and continuously striven to secure," the radio station stated, quoting an editorial in the People's Daily.

"If the United States government and the other governments involved in the Korean war really have sincerity to put an end to the Korean war and ensure the negotiations for an armistice in Korea are carried out and fulfil their tasks successfully, their efforts will have an important bearing on a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem," the editorial said.

★

HERE IN WASHINGTON it was still a popular custom among officials of the Truman Administration to sow seeds of doubt concerning the good faith of the defenders of Korea. Presidential Assistant Averill Harriman, as late as July 3, was telling a congressional committee that the truce proposal might be a ruse or a trick.

Others, however, saw more positive implications. In London, Richard Stokes, Minister of Raw Materials, suggested that in the event of a Korean peace, Britain might justifiably lighten up on its mobilization program. In Washington Sen. George Aiken (R-Vt) predicted Congress would be less enthusiastic for President Truman's "emergency" program.

Charles E. Wilson, czar of mobilization; George Marshall, defense secrtary, and Eric Johnston, economic stabilizer, rushed into action to counter this thinking. They insisted that the cold war must continue, and there must be high taxes and an enormous arms program, even if the hot war ended.

TELL COURT: JAILINGS GAG SPEECH AND PRESS, PERIL PEACE

Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis and Carl Winter told Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan why their sentences were a blow at the liberty of all Americans and a crime against the Negro people as the court signed the order for their imprisonment. Here is the record of their words:

Mr. Sacher: May it please the Court, Mr. Davis was attorney pro se for himself in the trial of the case, and he would like an opportunity to address your Honor briefly. Mr. Winter, who is the defendant who has appeared before the Subversive Activities Control Board would also like to address your Honor briefly with respect to these requests.

The Court: I understand Davis appeared as his own attorney at the trial.

Mr. Sacher: Toward the end of the trial he did, and on the appeal I believe to the Court of Appeals, and on these papers too.

The Court: I see no harm in letting him speak on the question of sentence. I don't intend, however, to listen to any philosophical dissertation. I don't think this is either the proper forum for it or the occasion.

Mr. Saypol: I think that is exactly what is contemplated—

The Court: We will give him an opportunity to address himself with respect to the application for reduction of sentence.

Mr. Davis, I will hear you. Remember, I don't want any philosophical dissertation, and I don't want any impassioned address, but you can point out to me quietly, if you can, any reasons why you think the sentence should be reduced.

Benjamin Davis

Davis: I think the sentence should be reduced and abolished completely because it is a crime against American democracy, against the working class of our country, and against the Negro people.

The Court: I don't see where that comes into the issue, and I won't hear any further with respect to those matters.

Davis: Being I am a Negro and I am about to have my freedom



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

taken from me, just as my people have for 300 years—

The Court: You are not having your freedom taken from you because you are a Negro.

Davis: That is right, because I have never had it in this country and none of my people have ever had it-

The Court: You have had it.

Davis: I do not have the 13th, the 14th, and the 15th Amendments. They are not kept in this country.

The Court: I will hear you no further with reference to—

Davis: I think you should hear me.

The Court: I will hear you no further—

Davis: I should have the right to express myself for my people, and this will not intimidate or terrorize me.

The Court: Mr. Davis, sit down and be quiet.

Davis: The enemies of the people are going to be put in jail some day, not the working class.

The Court: Sit down or I will hold you in contempt of court. I hope you don't make that necessary.

(The marshalls here forced Davis into his seat.)

Eugene Dennis

Dennis: May I address the Court?

The Court: Yes, step right up. Your name is—

Dennis: Eugene Dennis.

The Court: Mr. Dennis, I will hear you with reference to any application or any comments you may desire to make concerning the reduction of sentence. I don't intend to hear you on any philosophical discussion.



EUGENE DENNIS

Dennis: I move in respect to the motion before your Honor that all the sentences be suspended. I do not ask the Court for a reduction of sentence. I move for the suspension of the sentence because if eleven of us, of these defendants, are imprisoned, the First Amendment tc the Constitution will be incarcerated as well.

Your Honor should bear in mind —and the remarks of the United States Attorney has pointed it up —that all we were charged with was in the realm of ideas, beliefs, our teaching and advocacy for peace, for freedom, and for socialism. No overt acts of any kind,— the only subversion that has been committed, your Honor, is a subversion of the Bill of Rights of our country, and with is peace has been placed in jeopardy, the peace of our people and world peace.

I move, your Honor, therefore, in behalf of myself and, if I may, for all the defendants, for the full and immediate suspension of the sentences.

The Court: The application of the defendants to reduce—

Carl Winter

Winter: If the Court please—

The Court: What is your name?

Winter: Carl Winter.

The Court: You have an attorney appearing for you. I am not going to listen to a series of addresses. Mr. Sacher asked that I hear two of the defendants, and I have done so.

Winter: It was I that he mentioned.

The Court: I thought it was Mr. Dennis. I will hear you, with the same admonition that I have given the others.



CARL WINTER

Winter: I should like to associate myself with the remarks of

(Continued on Page 7)

ASK FIRM MEET WITH STRIKERS

Businessmen ask zinc mine meet demands

CENTRAL, N. M.

VIRTUALLY the entire business community here has called on the New Jersey (Empire) Zinc Co. to grant the demands of its striking employes, who have been out for over eight months.

All but two of the managers, owners and operators of the town's businesses signed the statement which was sent to the company. It declared:

"We, the business people of the city of Central, have full knowledge of the issues involved in the 8-month-long Empire Zinc strike of Hanover, N. M. We further state we are well-informed on the differences involved: the demands of your employes for the same conditions of work which have previously been granted other employes of other mining companies of this district, through negotiations of previous years."

IT CALLED on the company "to enter immediate negotiations with the union (Local 890, Intl. Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers) for the purpose of ending the strike and returning the workers to their jobs and to grant the same contractual conditions as are now established as district-wide conditions of work for the workers of this district.



JAILED WOMENN WIN RELEASE—Posing after winning release from Silver City, N. M., jail are some of the 50 women and children arrested in strike against Empire Zinc Co. The women were jailed after they took over picketing duties of men in Local 890, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Worker.

POINT OF ORDER

ROLL, ROLL

By ALAN MAX

With Congress barring price rollbacks and Mike DiSalle proposing rollforwards, one thing is clear: the consumer is sure being rolled.

HAWAIIAN DOCKERS OKAY 15c HOURLY PAY INCREASE

HONOLULU. — The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local 136, announced acceptance Friday of an offer by Hawaiian stevedoring companies to put into effect immediately longshore pay increases averaging 15 cents hourly.

The wage hike raised to $1.76 an hour the base pay on the docks. Two-thirds of the raise is retroactive to Feb. 1. The increase was worked out last February, but held up until given approval by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Other terms of the agreement are still waiting WSB approval and island longshoremen are working on a day-to-day basis pending such action. The old waterfront contracts expired June 15.

Rush Foundry Center in East Germany

BERLIN (Telepress). — Construction of the "Ost" Foundry Centre—the biggest in the German Democratic Republic, is gaining momentum. The first crude iron will leave Furnace I on Oct. 1, the second furnace will start production Dec. 15, the third March 1. Altogether the "Ost" foundries will comprise eight blast furnaces.

The first 525 modern flats for workers and a well-equipped polyclinic built in five months will be ready this autumn.

Italian Chamber Advances Bill Reviving Fascist Police

ROME.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies Friday passed an 11-article bill which Communists and Socialists charged it seeks to revive the fascist secret police.

The bill was pushed through article by article in a turbulent, all-night session. It will be voted on as a whole when the chamber meets again next Tuesday.

The bill proposed enrollment of a force of at least 40,000 men in a defense corp's. They would be assigned to duties now carried out by carbinieri (federal police) and regular policemen. This would make the latter available for possible action against trade unions, in the event of strikes.

The two articles were adopted by a coalition of the government and neo-fascist allied parties. At one point Communist deputy Renzo Laconi was expelled from the chamber by Gaetano Martino, presiding.

The articles approved before the dawn adjournment would permit seizure of private property in case of "emergency" and set up the authority for carrying out such requisition.

Air Force Boss Bars Let-Up In War Program

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of Air Thomas K. Finletter urged Congress to step up the war program if a Korea truce does come.

He also hinted strongly that the Air Force will raise its mobilization sights above the present 95 groups. It now has about 87 groups and is expected to reach 95 in June, 1952.

Finletter testified Friday behind closed doors before the House Armed Services Committee on a bill to authorize a $6,500,000 military construction program, including $3,580,000 for the air force. He issued a prepared statement after the meeting.

It reflected mounting administration fear that the people will demand a cut in the war mobilization program in the wake of any Korean truce. Finletter was the latest in a host of officials who have warned Congress against any halt to the war drive.

Morse Asks Probe Of Lobby for Chiang

WASHINGTON. — Sen. Wayne L. Morse (R-Ore) introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the "China Lobby" for Chiang Kai-shek and any other foreign group that might have influenced U. S. foreign policy since Dec. 7, 1941.

The legislation was co-sponsored by Sen. Brien McMahon (D-Conn). He charged during the MacArthur investigation that some U. S. aid to the Kuomintang regime lined the pockets of Chiang Kai-shek's lieutenants and that some was used for lobbying in this country.

PRR Drops 3,000 Jobs

ALTOONA, Pa.—Three thousand jobs in the huge Pennsylvania Railroad yards here have been abolished in recent orders.

Approximately 10,000 employes in the yards have been given a week's "free" vacation from July 2 to 9. Works manager C. I. Clugh thought "the men might be glad to have the days off for their own purposes." The company put up booths in the various departments so the workers could register for unemployment insurance for the week's enforced idleness.

ASK DISMISSAL OF VAGUE PITTSBURGH INDICTMENT

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH.—John T. McTernan, Civil Rights Congress attorney for Andy Onda and James Dolsen, asked the "sedition" trial judge at a trial session this week whether one set of court rules should apply to Communists and another set to other defendants. McTernan was requesting Judge Henry X. O'Brien to throw out the "sedition" indictment because it "is a swamp and a quagmire of vague charges and innuendoes."

The defense demanded that the document be read to the jury, so that the jurors could compare the professional spies' "evidence" with the charges in the indictment. But prosecutor Loran Lewis refused. He also refused to give the defense a bill of particular.

The jury has not seen the indictment in the six months since the frameup trial began.

Onda and Dolsen are vaguely alleged in the indictment to have possessed and distributed literature tending to bring the Government into "hatred and contempt," and to have possessed and distributed literature advocating the "overthrow" of Government by "force and violence."

This literature turned out to be the 200 or more Marxist classics and other books in the Communist Party bookshop which the prosecutor illegally seized.

Magazines and organization reports demanding peace in Korea were high in the list.

State Dep't Breaks Trade Pacts With Soviet, East Europe

WASHINGTON.—The State Department revealed Friday it had broken off formal trade relations with the USSR and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe. On June 23 the department transmitted to the Soviet Embassy here a note announcing that it was terminating the trade and commercial agreement between the two countries signed Aug. 4, 1937 and renewed July 31, 1942 when the U. S. and the Soviet Union were allies in the war against the ascist Axis.

Under terms of the agreement, six months advance notice is required. The treaty will therefore end Dec. 23.

At the same time, the State Department announced that on June 27 it had terminated a provisional commercial agreement with Rumania effective in 30 days. This agreement was reached in August, 1950.

In the absence of diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, the department said it had asked Switzerland to notify Sofia that the provisional commercial agreement signed Aug. 18, 1932, is to be terminated.

With Hungary and Poland, the U. S. has broad treaties of friendship, commerce and consular rights which include most-favored-nation provisions in customs matters.

To Tadeusz Jaworski, charge d'affaires at the Polish Embassy, and to Lajos Nag, who holds a similar position at the Hungarian legation, the department sent stiff identical notes announcing the termination of the most-favored-nation provision. If that "modification" of the treaties of friendship is not acceptable, the department said, then its notes should be considered notification of the abrogation of the entire contents of the concords.

This action, the department announced, was taken in accordance with provisions of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 recently adopted by Congress and signed by President Truman.

Report Nazi Schacht Indonesia-Bound



SCHACHT

TRENTO, Italy. — Nazi War criminal Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's finance minister, is reported to have accepted an offer to become financial advisor to the government of Indonesia.

Reports in local newspapers said that S. Pamontyak, Indonesian Ambassador to Italy, recently delivered travel documents to the former Reichsbank president, who is vacationing in nearby Merano.

Schacht is also believed to have taken the necessary inocculation shots for traveling. He would neither confirm nor deny that he has taken this new job.

Hitler's former righthand man is notorious for his skill in manipulating currency at the expense of the common people.

CP Greets Mother Bloor on Birthday

On behalf of the National Committee of the Communist Party, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Friday wired greetings to "Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor on the occasion of her 89th birthday. The telegram declared:

"We salute you, as our oldest charter member, whose courage and fighting spirit is an inspiration to all of our members. We ardently wish you long life and good health and the realization of the many great and good things you have fought for in your lifetime — peace, freedom and happiness for all people."

Bakery Drivers Strike Spreads

The week-long strike of bakery drivers spread to more companies Friday as the white bread supply in the New York area dropped to almost nothing.

Among the two new firms affected were the drivers of the Pepperidge Farm Co. of Port Chester and Arnold Bakeries, Norwalk, Conn.

With some four thousand members of locals of the Brotherhood of Teamsters out, the unions are demanding the 40-hour week, a $75 a weekly guarantee, 10 percent commission on sales compared with the current $65 guarantee, eight percent commission.

The 8,000 inside bakery workers already settled for a five-day, 40-hour week, but refuse to pass the picket lines of the drivers.

The 16 affected baking companies were reported divided with some ready to meet the five-day demand. Mediators made a new effort Friday night to bring both sides to a conference.

1,000 MAP FIGHT ON FRAMEUP OF WARD

Persecution Aimed at Peace Forces, LYL Leader Tells Rally

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

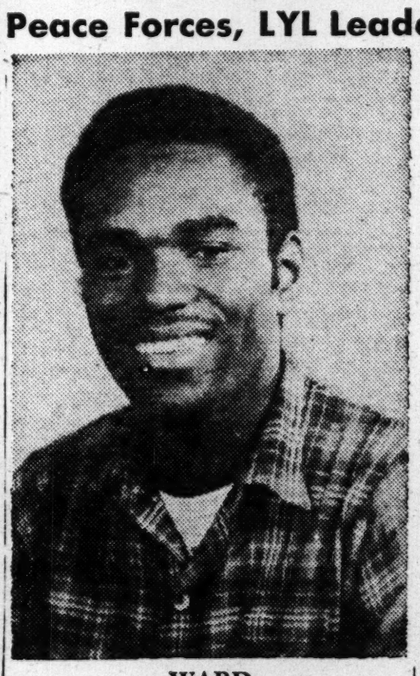
Nearly 1,000 Negro and white youth at a rally Thursday night voted for a determined struggle to defeat the frameup of Roosevelt Ward, Labor Youth League leader, on phony draft evasion charges. The meeting, sponsored by the Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, Jr., was held at the Park Palace, Fifth Avenue and 110th Street.

Ward, 21-year-old Negro youth leader and New York LYL administrative secretary, again expressed his willingness to enter the service and, mentioning the attempt to railroad him to Louisiana for trial, declared, "In case this is my last public appearance, I want once again to deny the charges against me, and to state that this is a frameup directed against the LYL and all who oppose the war program."

Ward told the meeting of his childhood on a southern plantation. "My neighbor," he said, "was framed and executed for 'rape.' The father of one of my schoolmates was shot by the police."

Ward called his experiences "the stifling suppressing walls of jimcrow that encircle all Negro youth. . . ."

It was to destroy them that he began fighting in the progressive youth movement, and he said,



WARD

"there is nothing in my activity that I regret."

Paul Robeson, Jr., chairman of the meeting, urged the audience "to go out and organize others, regardless of their political views, to fight this attempt to send Rosy to Louisiana and frame him."

Louis Burnham, editor of **Freedom**, said Ward was being persecuted not because of draft dodging but "because he is leading American youth toward a bright tomorrow. They don't want a single voice raised against the filth, crowding and rat-infested slums of Harlem."

Burnham called upon adults to fight for Ward, for "all who know what it means to extradite a Negro to the hell-hole of Louisiana must unite and protest."

Leon Wofsy, called the attack "an attempt to smear the most militant section of the youth, the Negro youth . . ." and said that while the LYL will rally youth against war and fascism it would "expel anyone who advocated draft evasion or any other individual provocaitve action."

A folder distributed by the Committee urged demands to U. S. Attorney General McGrath that charges be dropped.

Other speakers included Jean Griffith, chairman, Harlem LYL and Rubin Weinstein, chairman, Eastside Federation of Social Clubs.

Hearing Monday

A hearing into phony draft evasion charges against Roosevelt Ward, Jr. Labor Youth League leader was postponed Friday until Monday at 2:30 p.m. before U. S. Commissioner Edward W. McDonald at Foley Square.

5,000 Congress Delegates Take Peace Program to Nation

CHICAGO.

By CARL HIRSCH

FIVE THOUSAND ACTIVE fighters for peace this week returned to their homes from Chicago — on the eve of what appeared to be the greatest victory of the peace forces.

Against the setting of projected cease-fire talks in Korea, the delegates to the American People's Congress for Peace went back to the homes and the shops and the farms where they live and work.

They returned to resume their fight for peace, re-equipped and reinforced by the rich exchange of experience which was the dominant feature of the three-day parley here.

"We came here as separate people, each working in our own way for peace," a Utah truck farmer declared. "We are going back as part of a movement."

★

IT WAS EXACTLY this transformation that the peace congress here achieved. The sessions were, in fact, designed to permit the rank-and-file delegates to fuse their experiences into what became the policy, the program, the wealth of "know-how," the body of techniques which was produced here.

More than half of the delegates got a chance to tell their stories. They spoke in the panels, the workshops, the "buzz groups," and in the general sessions of the congress.

One reporter for this paper interviewed scores of delegates, asking them one chief question, "What are you going to bring home with you from the congress?"

The answers were all different in words but unanimous in their content: "We have acquired here a tremendous feeling of strength!"

★

MORE CLEARLY than ever, the delegates realized here the crucial role which the organized peace movement had played in bringing about peace talks in Korea.

Inspired by this great gain, the delegates understood, however, that the work of the APC and the peace movement has only begun.

"Don't let anybody tell you the fight for peace is over," declared a Camden electrical worker, speaking at the closing session, "that's a booby-trap!"

★

IT WAS THE LABOR PANEL of 1,000 trade unionists which led the way in finding the concrete issues on which the APC will now fight for the full realization of peace abroad and the cancellation of the war economy and warborne repression at home.

The unionists called for:

- **An immediate end to the "national emergency."**
- **A quick rescinding of the wage freeze.**
- **The cancelling of new income taxes on low-income families.**

★

LABOR delegates were the largest single group at the peace congress, all strata of the industries and the shops of America, members of CIO, AFL and independent unions, representing workers of every political shading.

No gathering in recent years has brought together such a diverse grouping of labor under one roof. Trade union delegates emphasized that the peace issue can be the great unifier of the labor movement.

Said one delegate:

"Peace is the vital business of the trade union must concern itself with everything that affects the wages, the living standards, the welfare of its members."

★

THIS CONGRESS was a stirring demonstration of the unity of Negro and white as the keystone of the fight for peace and freedom.

In every decision of the congress was mirrored a high understanding of the oneness of the fight for peace, for ending jimcrow, frameups, legal lynchings of the Negro people, for the right of colonial peoples to carry through their fight for liberation.

American Legion chiefs here used every method they could to destroy the peace congress, to ban the Coliseum where the sessions were held, to incite attacks on the delegates.

But the most vicious mob violence was unloosed by pro-war fanatics in an effort to crack the unity of Negro and white, hoping in this way to prevent the consolidation of the peace movement. On the last day of the congress, mobs were formed in front of homes of Chicago white families where Negro delegates were housed.

It was a desperate move, but futile in the face of the unshakeable unity of the Negro and white workers which was demonstrated and developed here.

THE CONGRESS became a forum for the special problems of every group—labor, women, youth, church people, farmers, the national groups.

The delegates arrived on Friday, June 29, and pitched in at once in the workshop sessions covering a broad range of special topics.

Then there was the giant mass meeting that evening, the panel sessions on the following day, the enriched people's concern on Saturday, the youth festival on Sunday.

Finally, there was the stirring closing session which adopted a program and elected officers, including three co-chairmen: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Prof. Anton J. Carlson and Prof. Robert Morss Lovett.

In the background was the magnificent exposition which told the graphic story of why "Peace is America's best defense."



FOUR OF WASHINGTON state's 60 delegates to the Chicago Peace Conference join in songs of peace, led by guitarist Donna Kroener of the Labor Youth League. From left to right: Mrs. Wortha Campbell, Rainier Valley Peace Committee, James McDaniel, member of the AFL Plasters and Cement Finishers Union and Mrs. Thorun Robel of the Renton Peace Committee.



FOUR YOUNG WOMEN DELEGATES to the American Peace Congress from various parts of the country make a statuesque picture against the background of the colorful decorations of the Coliseum. There were more than 1,500 women delegates, many of whom played a leading role in the deliberations of the peace congress.

China's Unions Map Peace Drive

PEKIN (ALN).—Four Chinese unions, the seamen, railway, aircraft and transport workers, have issued a joint manifesto urging their members to respond to the call for strengthening the struggle for world peace issued by the trade departments of seamen, dockers and transport workers of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The manifesto calls on members to sign in support of a 5-power peace pact, to vote against rearmament of Japan, to develop the movement to aid Korea, to give fraternal support to workers in capitalist and colonial countries and to oppose the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Act to Save Greek Unionist

COPENHAGEN (ALN). — The Joint Union of Copenhagen Dockers has threatened to boycott all Greek ships if the Greek government takes further proceedings against imprisoned Tony Ambatielos, Greek seamen's leader who has been under a death sentence since 1948, and nine other trade union leaders.

STRIKES SWEEP INDONESIA

JAKARTA (ALN). — A strike wave is sweeping Indonesia in defiance of a government ban on walkouts in so-called vital enterprises. The rising cost of living and low wages have driven the workers out on strike despite a new announcement by the cabinet that strikers will be prosecuted

TWO UNIONS MERGE

KANSAS CITY (FP).—Merger of the blacksmiths and boilermakers unions began July 1, spokesmen for the two AFL unions disclosed here.

Lay Off Workers For War Shortage

COROAPOLIS, Pa.—The Standard Steel Spring Co. has laid off 15 workers because of war restrictions on its supply of nickel. Executive vice-president C. J. Queenan said the firm was receiving only about 15 percent of its needs in the manufacture of auto bumpers.

He predicted further layoffs unless controls on nickel are relaxed. The plant employed 1,200 production workers before the layoffs.

PLAN INDIA RAIL STRIKE

NEW DELHI (ALN).—Indian railwaymen are going ahead with their plans for a nationwide strike despite threats of government violence. According to the press, the government will call out troops if the strike is carried through. The secretary general of the Indian Railwaymen's Federation announced that 95 percent of the railway workers voted in favor of the walkout.

A PRESIDENT SIGNS FOR A FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT



President Klement Gottwald of Czechoslovakia and his wife Marta are shown as they signed an appeal for a peace pact among the big five powers (United States, Soviet Union, China, France and England) and against the remilitarization of Western Germany. Shown at the Prague Castle (left to right): Anezka Hodinova-Spurna, chairman of the Committee of the Defenders of Peace, Alois Brozek, member of the Youth Union, who with Vlasta Svobodova (right) presented the petition, Marta Gottwald and President Gottwald.

Striking Furriers Know Why Potash Was Jailed

By JOHN F. NORMAN

DO THE BANKERS who control New York's fur industry—and the gangsters who used to run it for them—view the Supreme Court's okay of the Smith "anti-Communist" act as a green light to reintroduce blackjack domination of the city's teeming fur market?

To an academic professor of constitutional law, the question might seem farfetched and fantastic.

But it's not academic to the men and women who hold their picket line signs high in front of the fur buildings from 26th to 30th St. where Lepke and Gurrah held sway before the union—the Furriers Joint Council—drove them from the trade and into jail.

★

CIVIL RIGHTS have never been an academic matter to the furriers. The union veterans who walk the picket lines today remember too well that when a manufacturers' association gangster years ago told a worker to "keep your mouth shut"—it wasn't only free speech that was being held down, but wages and working conditions.

Men of courage like Irving Potash, general manager of the Furriers Joint Council, refused to keep their mouths shut.

Back in 1936, when an ambitious young district attorney named Thomas E. Dewey who was looking for a toehold on a political career, it was Potash who brushed aside the threats and stood up in court' to provide the proof that put the Murder, Inc. boys behind bars.

This week Potash went to jail himself—for refusing to keep his mouth shut about a world-flung bosses' murder conspiracy that uses napalm bombs and clean-cut American boys instead of blackjacks and gangsters.

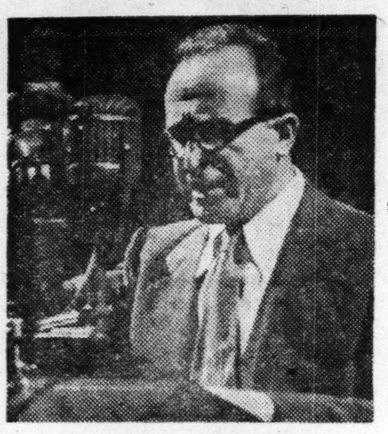
★

THE FUR STRIKERS know what Potash's imprisonment means. Father and mothers, many of them, they want peace for America. But there's another meaning, one that hits home right on Seventh Ave. between 26th and 30th Sts.

Samuel Sandler, walking the picket line on 30th St., said gravely: "The association has never given up the thought of trying to break our union. They know as well as we do that the Supreme Court decision didn't only attack Potash and the Communists—it attacked the whole labor movement. In Germany, the bosses followed things like that up with the Nazis. Here in America they're already thinking of bringing back their own Nazis—the gangsters."

★

SINCE 1937 the other branches of the fur industry—retail, and fur dressing and dyeing—have made their peace with the union. But not the wholesale bosses. Every time the furriers have sought a new contract from the fur manufacturers' association, they have gotten it only after a bitter struggle.



IRVING POTASH

But they have gotten it. And they mean to get it now, as they did in the 1938, 1941, 1944 and 1948 actions that won their conditions and built their union into a rock of strength.

There's a 10 percent wage demand involved in the furriers walkout, but there's more than that. "It's our union we are fighting for," said Sandler, like the other rank-and-file furriers on the picket line. "We'll never again let the bosses bring the gangsters back to the fur trade. Potash taught us how to stop them. We won't forget."

The Facts Were in, But So Was the Whitewash

Grand Jury Ducks; Brooklyn Wants Cop Killer of Negro Punished

THE FACTS WERE IN. But so was the whitewash. So, for the second time in less than the month since Henry Fields Jr. was murdered, a Brooklyn Grand Jury refused to return an indictment of the cop who killed him.

It was so clearly a case of wanton murder that even the assistant district attorney, William Siegel, felt to condemn the first Grand Jury's whitewash as a "gross miscarriage of justice," and Judge Samuel Liebowitz granted the second hearing as warranted by every known fact.

★

BUT GRAND JURIES, selected from "silk stocking" panels of respectable upper-class citizens, have a way of overlooking the grandstand plays placed in the record by a district attorney's office for use in the coming elections. They know what the D.A. really wants.

They gave it to him, and kept unspotted the tradition that no Brooklyn Grand Jury has ever indicted a cop for killing a Negro.

Said Brooklyn D.A. Miles McDonald as soon as the Grand Jury had finished its end of the job: "We plan no further action. We have done our duty as far as we are able to do it."

★

THIS WEEK the grandest jury of all—went about their task of upsetting McDonald's "plan."

To Mayor Impellitteri's office at City Hall came four representatives of the Brownsville Committee of 2,000 for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields with the demands of the people, Negro and white, that Henry Fields' killer be brought to book.

Leading the delegation was Mrs. Alberta Fields, widow of the slain man and mother of his four small children. With her were Bishop Reginald Barrow of Christ Church Cathedral, the Rev. A. D. Reeves of Good Samaritan Church and Terry Rosenbaum, Brownsville American Labor Party leader.

★

THEY DREW from the record of Siegel's plea to Judge Leibowitz



A mass meeting in Brownsville at the spot where Henry Fields was slain on May 26.

to show, in the assistant district attorney's own words, that:

- Patrolman Appelbaum "did not shoot in self-defense."
- "Fields had taken but a few steps from the door of his car when Applebaum shot him."
- **At the time of the shooting, Fields' back was turned to Applebaum. All witnesses were unanimous in their testimony that Fields was completely unarmed and the distance between him and Applebaum was no more than the length of two automobiles.**
- **Since Fields committed no crime, "Applebaum had no right under the law to shoot at all."**

ASKED THE PEOPLE of Brownsville in the written statement their committee left with the Mayor: "Are we not justified in arriving at the inescapable conclusion that the lawless action of the policeman who wantonly killed Henry Fields Jr. is being doused with buckets of whitewash? Is there not considerable truth to the statement made recently by Justice Hobert Delaney that a 'cover-up policy' exists with respect to all acts of police vilence against Negro citizens"

The committee pointed out to the Mayor: "As the city's chief authority, you have it in your power to remove this menace from our midst."

The Mayor has the power. And the people have the power to make him use it to end anti-Negro police brutality.

The Worker

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The Peace Forces Won

AMERICA FACES a new "danger."

It is terrible.

It makes one shiver to thing of it.

It is what the Government calls the "danger of relaxation" in the rush to pile up guns and atombombs.

Yep. That is the new danger facing us Americans—that we might get some relaxation from the deadly fear of atomic war and the drafting of our sons.

A "let-up in our defense preparations would be disastrous," solemnly opines the Wall Street banker, W. Averill Harriman, Truman's foreign affairs adviser.

Truman shouted angrily into the ears of America that we must not think that the end of the Korea massacre is going to be followed up in Washington with a world peace settlement.

General Marshall pleaded with Congress not to heed the people's cry of "bring the boys home." That would be awful, he said.

* * *

ARE THESE MEN afraid of peace?

Yes, they are. The Truman government has bullied $110 billion out of the nation for war contracts in the next two years! That is one billion dollars a week for guns, tanks, and A-bombs!

They don't want to give up this pork barrel of profits.

They don't want to use this wealth for peace, for homes, schools, hospitals, playgrounds, health centers, etc.

It is plain that the Truman Administration is struggling hard against the possibility of a peaceful co-existence of the Socialist and capitalist states.

The idea that the capitalist world and the Socialist world can and should live side by side is the main idea of the Communist Party leaders sent to jail. It is the idea of the Communist Party which is being persecuted as a "conspiracy." It is the wicked "Communist line" against which every capitalist propagandist hurls his scorn and contempt.

But this wicked "Communist idea" of the peaceful co-existence of the Soviet Union and the United States has become more powerful this year than it was last. It is growing in power as it seizes hold of the minds of millions of human beings throughout West Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa.

The fact that the Truman-Dulles leadership was unable to conquer Korea, or to spread the war throughout China and Asia is a tremendous testimony to the fact that world war is not inevitable. It is a tremendous proof that wars can be put out even after evil men start them.

Peace Stronger Than War

The Soviet Union tried four different times to put out the Korean war. Each time, the Washington leadership defeated the Soviet plan for peace. But, it was the peace plan which won out in the end! The peace camp proved that it is stronger than the camp of war.

American men and women face long prison terms these days for denying that America and the Soviet Union must fight each other. They are called "spies" and "traitors" for saying that.

But the idea of American-Soviet peaceful trade and peaceful competition cannot be crushed so easily.

* * *

A NEW PHASE in the fight for peace is here.

We must make sure that we get the cease-fire in Korea. We must be sure that this is followed by an over-all political settlement which restores Taiwan (Formosa) to China, and which ends the shameful refusal to let China take her legal seat in the UN. We must be sure that Korea is given to the Koreans, for them to decide their own form of government without outside armies from the U.S.A. or any place else to tell them what to do.

Despite Washington's deliberate breakup of the Paris talks for a Big Four peace conference, despite the refusal of Washington to discuss any letdown in the suicidal armaments race, despite the Government's clear intention to keep the pot boiling, peace can be imposed on the warmakers. There is a tremendous hope which must not be lost. We need a peace movement in our land—rooted in the unions, churches, factories—which will say to the generals and politicians: Stop arresting the peaee-makers! Stop jailing the Communists for seeking peace. Sit down with the Soviet Union and China to work out a Big Five Peace Treaty! Ban atomic warfare! Let mankind live in peace.

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We are not experts in constitutional law, but the recent Smith act decision of the Supreme Court appears to us to be a travesty, placing our basic liberties in jeopardy. It seems to us that it cannot but heighten the hysteria which is sweeping the country.

***Therefore,* unless all men and women of good will unite now, today, to fight to defend the Civil Liberties of all Americans, including Communists, we stand to lose all the Freedoms without which this country can be neither great nor strong.**

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TELL COURT

(Continued from Page 2)

the two defendants who spoke previously, but address myself to one particular question, and that is a motion with respect to suspension of sentence or, in the alternative, if the Court should refuse to act on the other motions presented, until such time as the hearings now in process in Washington before the McCarran Board are completed.

I have ben participating in those hearings as a designated representative of the National Committee of the Communist Party to defend the honor and record of our party and the American people whom it represents.

That hearing has been in progress since April 23. The government has not yet completed its case. The government has started out with a series of informer witnesses, dealing with matters dating back to the period of the formation of the Communist Party in 1919. In the ten weeks that have transpired, the government has not yet reached the period when the Communist Party was reconstituted in 1945, nor has any of the testimony of government witnesses yet reached the period or the time since the McCarran Act was signed and became law. If these 11 men who were convicted for being the leaders of the Communist Party of the United States go to jail before that McCarran Board hearing is completed, then the Court will be lending final confirmation to the charge which we have made from the outset of our indictment and throughout our trial that the Smith Act, under which we were tried, was the enabling act for the institution of Fascism in the United States. For the Communist Party would then be in the position of being accused, maligned, slandered with a vile charge of being a foreign agent when its true purpose has always been, and still is, to defend the interests of the American people and to work for world peace. Our people would be unable to—

The Court: A good many of us may have doubts as to the purpose of the party, doubts evidenced and perhaps substantiated by recent events. However, that is not a matter before me.

As I take it, you want a deferment of sentence so that you might be able to appear, if necessary, as a witness, or your colleagues might be able to appear as witnesses, before this investigating committee.

Winter: We have been engaged since the beginning of these hearings in preparing our affirmative case before the McCarran Board.

The Court: If the committee desires to hear either of you or any of you, they may secure your attendance by a subpoena.

Winter: That is not granting us the right freely and without hindrance to prepare the facts in our defense, and to disprove the allegations of the Attorney General in his petition.

If the Court should deny us the opportunity to continue the preparation of our affirmative case, in view of the fact under this same Smith Act 17 others have already been arrested and the United States Department of Justice threatens to arrest scores, if not hundreds, of others, then the Court will simply be proving that the arguments which the Court suggests should be heard, since there seems to be a difference of opinion about the role of the Communist Party, are only to be the arguments of the government.

Perhaps the Court fears to permit the Communists to present their arguments—

The Court: Mr. Winter, you are bordering upon contumacious language.

Winter: I didn't think so.

The Court: There is a point of view as to the respect that is due constituted authority. You may sit down.

Winter: May I suggest that the Court separately consider the request for such suspension to permit the committee to hear the other side, to hear our case. If we are to have courts and quasi-judicial bodies acting upon one predetermined viewpoint, I think an opportunity should be had for the people themselves to be heard.

Minneapolis Labor Backs Hospital Strike

MINNEAPOLIS.—The Central Labor Union in this city announced Friday it was giving "full backing" to the strike at 10 hospitals by the AFL Service Workers, and AFL truckdrivers refused to cross the picket lines. The service workers are seeking pay raises, a union shop and a five-day week, in a new contract to replace one which expired in 1950.

A morning conference called by Mayor Hoyer ended in a stalemate, and each side appointed five new negotiators to carry on the settlement effort.

"Scuffling" was reported at picketlines when police attacked the pickets to open passages for scabs.

10,000 in Iran Peace March

TEHERAN. — Ten thousand members of the Iranian Crusaders for Peace paraded Friday in celebration of the possible end of the Korean war as a victory for the peace movement throughout the world. Fifty demonstrators were jailed and 18 persons were injured after rightist mobs attacked the parade outside the American and British embassies. The authorities acknowledged that the parade was proceeding in an orderly fashion until the rightists attacked.

The demonstrators rolled through the central streets of Teheran in taxis and on bicycles. They carried the Picasso peace dove.

Each major section of the city was represented in the march, indicating the extent to which the peace movement has grown here.

Bar Passport for WFTU Aide in UN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—By a 5-1 vote, the UN Economic and Social Council refused to intercede with the Truman government to permit Miss Eleanor Kahn, representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions, to attend this month's meeting of the Council in Geneva. Miss Kahn told the UN body her passport was lifted by the Truman government. Although the WFTU has consultative status with the UN, Truman delegate Walter Kotsohnig dismissed the move to prevent the world labor organization's representative from attending the UN meeting as purely a domestic problem.

Uruguay, Britain, the Kuomintang and Canada supported, and the Soviet Union opposed Kotschnig's motion to adjourn debate. The French delegate, as chairman, did not vote.

GENERAL STRIKE HITS CHILE

SANTIAGO (ALN).—A 24-hour general protest strike hit key centers throughout the country, with transportation in this capital city at an almost complete standstill. The strike climaxed the latest effort of the government to smash strikes at the U. S.-owned Chuquicamata Mining Co. and the Prosperidad nitrate mines. The government obliged the copper mine owners with a decree ordering the strikers to return to work, but were unable to find any of the strike leaders to whom they could give the order. In support of the copper and nitrate strikers, the joint union of maritime employes and workers of Antofagasta are planning a series of staggered work stoppages.

LAYOFFS FOR 200,000 AUTO WORKERS; A PRICE BOOST FOR AUTO MANUFACTURERS

By William Allan

DETROIT.—War-made layoffs are hitting the auto plants here, with an estimated 200,000 auto workers expected to be idle nationally by early July. While workers were receiving layoff slips, the auto companies were being told by President Truman's Office of Price Stabilization that a price increase in cars will be granted.

The Chrysler Corporation, which slashed its working force 30 percent last week, simultaneously told the UAW in its Warren-DeSoto plant that production on some jobs must be increased 20 percent.

While these crucial developments affecting the workers' welfare were taking place, the UAW International Executive Board was in session June 28-29 on what one of its press agents described as "routine business. Ignoring newspaper headlines of the impending mass layoff, the Board spent a whole day drafting a 5½ page attack on Mine Union chief John L. Lewis.

Norman Matthews, UAW Chrysler director, did offer his "solution" to the layoffs. He urged speedier conversion of auto plants to "defense" production — which means pushing the country deeper into preparation for war.

Hudson Motor workers, awaiting Board action on their to strike vote against speedup and company provocations, had to cool their heels outside the meeting while the Board concentrated on Lewis.

Most analysts agree that the biggest layoff since the 1930s is due to use of materials for war production.

These same analysts conceal the fact that salesrooms and storage lots are jampacked with new and used cars.

Romania Publishing World Classics

BUCHAREST (Telepress).—Editions of the great classics of world literature will be published for the first time in Romania. Special collectives attached to the Romanian Writers Union are at present editing the works of Shakespeare, Moliere, Pushkin, Heine, Dickens, Mark Twain and Mayakevsky. The editions will include introductory essays and explanatory notes. They will appear in an edition of 20,000 to 25,000 copies, illustrated by the best Romanian artists.

Issue Petition for McCarran Repeal

A petition in support of the campaign to repeal the McCarran Law has been issued by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, it was announced yesterday. The petition is in the form of a letter of support addressed to Adolph J. Sabath, who has introduced HR 3118, to repeal the McCarran Law. Copies of the petition may be obtained by writing to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10, N. Y.

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Peace-Jittery Washington Seeks To Prop Up the War Economy

THE WELL KNOWN "PEACE JITTERS" among Wall Street profiteers are now reflected in Washington as the Truman adminis-tration tries hard to prime the war economy depite a possible cease fire in Korea.. The administration's spokesman have let out a chorus of yells for an even greater shift to armament production because of allegedly new "war danger" zones.

President Truman is reported considering a personal appearance before Congress to sound a new hysterical alarm and urge the full ten billion dollars in new taxes he requested instead of the seven billion dollars being prepared and the full $8,400,000,000 for arms to Atlantic Pact countries.



ERIC JOHNSTON
More Taxes Wanted

★

Labor leaders who support the Truman line, are attempting to picture the administration's moves as steps for tighter price control and price rollback powers. But while the President is expected to ask for more of such authority, too, his emphasis will unquestionably be for the powers that will drive the cost of living higher.

Stabilizer Eric Johnston already told the Senate Finance Committee that the administration wants the full 10 billion through taxes that would reach down into the "low bracket" incomes to "draw off" purchasing power and the "pressure for inflation."

★

The new foreign "aid" program —now strictly military and not even claimed to be "help for the starving"—will draw off supplies from the civilian market and prop up prices.

Congress, so far, has coldly rejected union pleas for stricter price control. The Senate passed a bill specifically barring even those rollbacks that were still possible under the existing "control" laws. This allows meat prices to rise but not drop below the current high level.

In voting a three-month stopgap extension of the old bill, Congress made sure by a special provision, that the President cannot use the rights he had under the old law to rollback prices of meat to even a limited degree. The House is reported preparing a bill that appears to be even worse than the Senate's. In addition a bill is being pressed by the House majority to deprive the Wage Stabilization Board of its right to consider certain types of labor disputes and thereby by-pass the Taft-Hartley law.

★

UNLESS there quickly develops a coast-to-coast mass movement stimulated primarilly by the AFL and CIO for real price controls, only fake price controls are in sight. But the wage freeze which the SWB is still holding to the limit of 10 percent above January, 1950, will remain as strong and fast as ever. Several thousand cases involving "above ceiling" raises for millions of workers, are still waiting for approval by the WSB. Meanwhile, the cost of living keeps climbing with even the BLS price index, heavily biased against workers, acknowledging a rise of 12 percent since January, 1950, not counting the tax hike last October.



The entire picture—the cynical frankness of the blood-money profiteers, the "peace jitters" in Wall St., and the total disregard of the mounting cost of living—is causing large sections of the workers to react accordingly. There is a rising "strike fever." The pressure to break through a wage freeze ceilings is rising. Many workers are taking the opportunity to force through new basic gains, liek the 40 hour week.

Field

(Continued from Page 1)

fund in New York immediately after he ordered Field to jail.

Dr. Alpheus W. Hunton, bail fund trustee, and Muriel Patterson, bookkeeper for the fund, denied knowing the names of the persons who have contributed to the bail fund.

Judge Ryan said he was trying to get the names and addresses of lenders to the fund so federal officers could ask them if they know the whereabouts of Gus Hall, Gilbert Green, Henry Winston and Robert G. Thompson, Communist leaders who failed to appear in court last Monday.

Judge Ryan had ordered the CRC bail fund to forfeit $80,000 in bonds posted for the four men. He said he would continue his quiz Monday morning.

Saypol asked the court to issue a bench warrant for Dashiel Hammett, mystery fiction writer and chairman of the bail fund. Judge Ryan said he would rule on that on Monday.

Judge Ryan announced that he had completed questioning of Abner Green, another of the bail fund trustees.

Also scheduled to be questioned next week are officials of the Amalgamated Bank which has the bail fund's account.

Field's attorney said preparations were being made to post bail for Field's release Saturday morning.

Ban Political Action By Colombia Unions

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 8.—The Colombian government has threatened to dissolve any union which engages in political affairs.

This threat was made in connection with the nattional convention of the Liberal Party, to which unions are reported to have sent delegates.

the week abroad

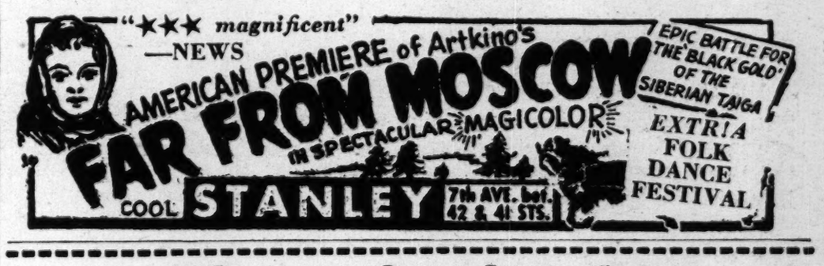
by John Pittman

STRUGGLES OF THE PEOPLES for peace and freedom this week appeared more irrepressible than ever. With discussions on a truce in the Korean war scheduled to begin at Kaesong on July 10 (See story on page 1) the fight for peace everywhere assumed an encouraging aspect. In Britain, Labor Government spokesmen expressed the hope that the Korean truce discussions could be expanded into settlement of political issues between China and the United States as well. In France, where the newly elected National Assembly met Thursday (DeGaullists, 118 seats; Third Force, 283; Communists, 103) with an amnesty for Vichyites and jail for Communists high on the rightwing parties' agenda, peace forces announced defiance of the ban imposed on their big July 15 demonstration for a Pact of Peace between the big five powers. In West Germany, the Free German Youth defied the ban imposed on their activities by the Adenauer Government. And in the United States, on the eve of the great Chicago peace conference (See story on page 3), Paul Robeson and Dr. Clementina Paolone, representing the elected delegates to the United Nations from the World Peace Council, protested to Security Council President Jacob Malik against the denial of visas to the other delegates of the Council by the U. S. State Department, brought to Malik's attention the Council's proposals for peace, including a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. Robeson and Mrs. Paolone, expressing regret that the full Council delegation had been prevented from seeing U. S. Ambassador to the UN Warren Austin, announced the Council's intention of continuing its efforts to present its views to the United Nations and its agencies.

OTHER WOES OF THE WAR-MAKERS

A NUMBER OF DISAGREEMENTS came to a head in the camp of war and imperialism. Iraq broke off negotiations with representatives of the British-French-U. S.-owned Iraq Petroleum Company, while two Iraqui parties demanded a position of "neutrality" by the government and the prohibition of foreign powers assembling troops to use against Iraq's neighbor, Iran. This move was followed by an Iranian announcement that the Security Council of the UN would be asked to prevent British troops and warships from threatening Iran. Furthermore, Iran rejected new overtures of the Truman government to compromise the issue of her nationalization of the $850 million Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. In Indo-China, a deal almost completed between Wall Street and the Bao Dai puppet regime was nipped in the bud by French imperialists, who saw the whole thing as a move to ease them out as Exploiter Number One. In Washington, an oil pool of 18 Wall Street trusts was formed to "aid" the countries deprived of oil by Iran's nationalization move; but the "aid" was seen in London as a move to snatch up Britain's customers.

Elsewhere, Kashmir's ruling clique said it intended to keep the country part of India, and not Pakistan, regardless of the "findings" of the UN mission headed by Frank Graham. The Tito clique, having spent one-third of the $29 millions given by Wall Street on arms, and facing another raw material shortage, begged for more arms. The Peron regime, reflecting its dependency on Wall Street and Washington, made its ambasasdor to Washington foreign minister the new ambassador to Washington. The Yoshida clique, by agreement with the Occupation, disbanded its cabinet, began forming a new one to take over in anticipation of the Dulles' "peace treaty."



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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY JULY 8, 1951 SECTION 2



THE TRENTON SIX,, pictured together in the New Jersey court on the day before the verdict freeing four and sentencing two to life imprisonment. They are (left to right): James Thorpe, Ralph Cooper, Collis English, McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie and Horace Wilson.

From Scottsboro to Trenton

It is twenty years—and many more miles—from Scottsboro, Alabama, to Trenton, New Jersey. But there is a great historical parallel between the Scottsboro frameup and the Trenton 6 case.

By ABNER W. BERRY

ON A HOT July night back in 1937, New Yorkers packed the old Hippodrome at 43d St. and Sixth Ave. to greet four young Negroes just arrived from Alabama. It was a joyous crowd celebrating a victory over lynch justice. For the four Negroes were part of nine who had received eight death sentences and one of life imprisonment in Scottsboro, Alabama, in April, 1931. "Rape" was the framed-up charge against them.

During the six years that intervened between their arrest on a freight car at Paint Rock, Alabama, and the Hippodrome meeting, the entire world had been aroused to their defense. U. S. Embassies had been beseiged with delegations and demonstrations. Few cities in the United States had not witnessed "Free the Scottsboro Boys" parades. Leaflets, pamphlets, sermons, speeches and editorials fairly covered the land. For the first time since Reconstruction, lynch law was challenged and its victims rescued.

Five Were Held Hostage

But Alabama "justice" was not completely defeated. Five victims were held as hostages. Olen Montgomery, Willie Roberson, Roy Wright and Eugene Williams were freed. But Heywood Patterson, Ozzie Powell, Andy Wright, Charley Weems and Clarence Norris were held. White supremacy had to be upheld. The word of a white woman and of white officials had to be backed up by the courts.

During the 17 years that elapsed between the arrest of the "Scottsboro Boys" (they ranged in age at the time from 13 to 20 years—four of them below the age of 18), Powell, Wright and Norris were paroled. (Paroled as criminals for a crime they did not commit.) Patterson found his chance at the end of 17 years in a living hell and escaped.

Now, 20 years after the beginning of the Scottsboro Case, Trenton, New Jersey, has presented us with a "Northern" variety of the same brand of white supremacy "justice." On August, 1948, an all-white jury brought in a verdict of guilty against six Negroes charged with a robbery-murder. The only evidence against the six men was contained in "confessions" introduced by Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe and repudiated by the defendants.

It was the word of the white prosecutor in this case against the testimony of six Negro marginal workers. The prosecutor represented the State. His word prevailed, just as the white woman's word plus the white officials had prevailed in Scottsboro. In Scottsboro the State proved that a woman of doubtful morals had been intimate with some man shortly before the Negroes were arrested. In the case of the six Negroes in Trenton it was proven that a 72-year-old storekeeper, William Horner had been killed on the morning of Jan. 27, 1948, with a blunt instrument. Then the prosecutor "proved" that it was POSSIBLE for the six Negroes to have been there. What was lacking in evidence, the Trenton officials made up for with "confessions." That was enough to send six Negroes to death.

Six Snatched From Death

But just as in the Scottsboro case, this type of "justice" was challenged. The International Labor Defense with its combination of mass and legal defense made the name "Scottsboro" known around the world. A so-called "criminal prosecution" was exposed for what is was—the judicial form of the national oppression of the Negro people. In the Trenton Six Case, the Civil Rights Congress snatched the men from the electric chair, won a state Supreme Court reversal by rallying worldwide support from among the peoples.

The six men—Ralph Cooper, Collis

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



SCOTTSBORO — The nine Negro youth at the time of their arrest. Troops with fixed bayonets can be seen in the rear of the picture.

World of Labor

Taking Stock Since the Labor Leaders Walked Out

By George Morris

MORE THAN TWO MONTHS HAVE PASSED since the United Labor Policy Committee returned to the war mobilization posts with a statement expressing great hopes the complaints that led to their walkout would be settled in a satisfactory manner. Nearly a half year has passed since this body representing AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood unions began its fight for some regard for labor within the unfolding war mobilization drive. What have been the results so far?



Last week's action in the Senate on controls, killing even what little price or rent control or price rollbacks were still possible under the expired act, should give a measure of the ULPC's success. The main excuse that the ULPC gave when it went back into the war machinery's fold was its confidence in a new controls bill. The 60 days left were to be given to a "grass-roots" drive for real "anti-inflation" provisions in the law.

If speeches and "anti-inflation" conferences were all that was needed to achieve the result, there were plenty of them. But it takes more than that to make an impression on the sort of people who make up the 82nd Congress. When the crucial votes came up in the Senate on continuing authority to rollback prices to some limited degree allowed in the old law, those whom labor calls its "friends" mustered an all-time low of 25 votes. As the **New York Post's** Washington correspondent wrote:

"It was the 1946 OPA story all over again as the **farm bloc rode high and the consumer bit the dust.**"

How can the labor leaders continue to submit to the wage freeze, which they take part in administering, in face of not even a real pretense that we have price control? How can they continue to prattle about "equality of sacrifice" in face of a 21 percent increase in net profit for corporations in the first quarter of 1951 over the same quarter last year? Can they tell their members they have had any success on the tax issue in face of the new 12½ percent hike in pay envelope deductions Congress is voting?

Meanwhile, prices continue to climb even according to the government's Price Index which everybody knows is rigged against labor. The new rise of .4 percent in the index brought the officially recognized increase for the year since the Korea war broke out to 9.5 percent—11 percent since January, 1950, the date on which the 10 percent wage freeze is based.

Despite the fact that the real increase since January, 1950, is at least 15 percent, the Wage Stabilization Board still clings to the 10 percent limit as thousands of "above ceiling" cases pile up and no agreement could be reached for a new wage formula.

The charge often made in this column that real wages are dropping as the war economy unfolds, are fully confirmed in the U. S. Department of Labor's own study of wage trends in 1950 contained in the June issue of the **Monthly Labor Review.** That study says that "despite the acceleration of pay rises during the second half of 1950 most of the rise in 'real' wages occurred before the Korean conflict."

This, according to the study, was due to the fact that the price index showed a rise of only a little more than one percent between January and June, 1950. But from June to January, the first six months of Korea warfare, the C. of L. index rose 6.6 percent. That, together with last October's tax hike, more than wiped out the rise in earnings.

If that held in the first six months, as the effect of the Korea war only began to show itself, how much more true has it been in the second half of the year since Korea? Even the BLS monthly reports of "spendable" average weekly earnings in terms of 1939 dollars, admits a drop of nearly a dollar from last December's level to March—from $33.77 to $32.87 a week in terms of 1939 dollars for a worker with three dependents.

On top of everything is the increasing evidence of a recession within the war economy. Hundreds of thousands of auto workers are being laid off for periods ranging from several weeks to months and the New York area has suffered a particularly heavy fresh unemployment as a result of cutbacks in civilian fields.

If labor leaders had cause to complain last January that they are being used for only "window dressing" in the war mobilization machinery, they certainly have good reason to complain now. They do, that is, if they have the slightest regard for their members. Ranting against "communism" will neither cover up the fact that conditions have grown worse, nor satisfy the restless union members.

The Union They Couldn't Split

Millions of dollars, raids by powerful unions, physical violence and terror have failed to split the workers away from the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, a union with militant traditions going back more than 50 years. Here are the reasons for the union's remarkable victories.

DENVER, Colorado

THE entire labor movement has been impressed by the unbroken string of 13 election victories chalked up by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The victories, recorded at such widely scattered points as Tacoma, Wash., Miami, Ariz., and Torrington, Conn., were over raiders from the CIO Steelworkers, CIO Auto Workers, AFL Chemical Workers and AFL Cement Lime & Gypsum Workers.

In almost every case, Mine-Mill won in the face of unprecedented redbaiting by the raiding union and a thoroughly hostile local press and radio. In at least three cases, Catholic clergymen sided openly with the raiders and brought heavy pressure on its parishioners to vote against Mine-Mill. And at Buffalo, N. Y., where Mine-Mill defeated an all-out raid by the United Auto Workers at American Brass (Anaconda), the American Legion entered the campaign on the side of UAW.

The new wave of raids began as Mine-Mill prepared to open its 1951 bargaining drive, in which goals of 30 cents an hour wage increases and a $100 monthly (not including Social Security payments) pension plan had been set. They also climaxed an 18-month period of raids by the CIO steel union which began even before Mine-Mill was expelled from CIO in January, 1950.

Wherever the raiders appeared, bargaining was immediately disrupted. Either the company insisted there was "doubt as to who represented the worker" or the NLRB intervened on behalf of raiding petitioners. The Mine-Mill locals involved therefore pressed for "consent" elections, in order to dispose of the issue as quickly as possible.

$2,500,000 For Raids

In Montana, Arizona, Utah, New York and Connecticut, the raiders had been campaigning steadily—and at great expense—for as long as a year by way of preparation for the elections this spring. Estimates of the money spent on these raids against long-established Mine-Mill locals run as high as $2,500,000.

The appeals included redbaiting, anti-Negro prejudice, anti-Jewish prejudice, anti-Mexican prejudice, anti-Italian prejudice, religious intolerance, bribery, liquor and various forms of vice.

Although redbaiting was the chief weapon used in the early stages of every campaign, the raiders were forced in the final days to abandon it as no longer effective.

A favorite piece of literature used by the CIO steel union was a reprint of an article which appeared in MacLean's Magazine—the Canadian Satevepost—charging that Canada's "security" was threatened by the "Communist-run" union at the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.'s lead smelter in Trail, B.C.

The article had been printed by Mac-

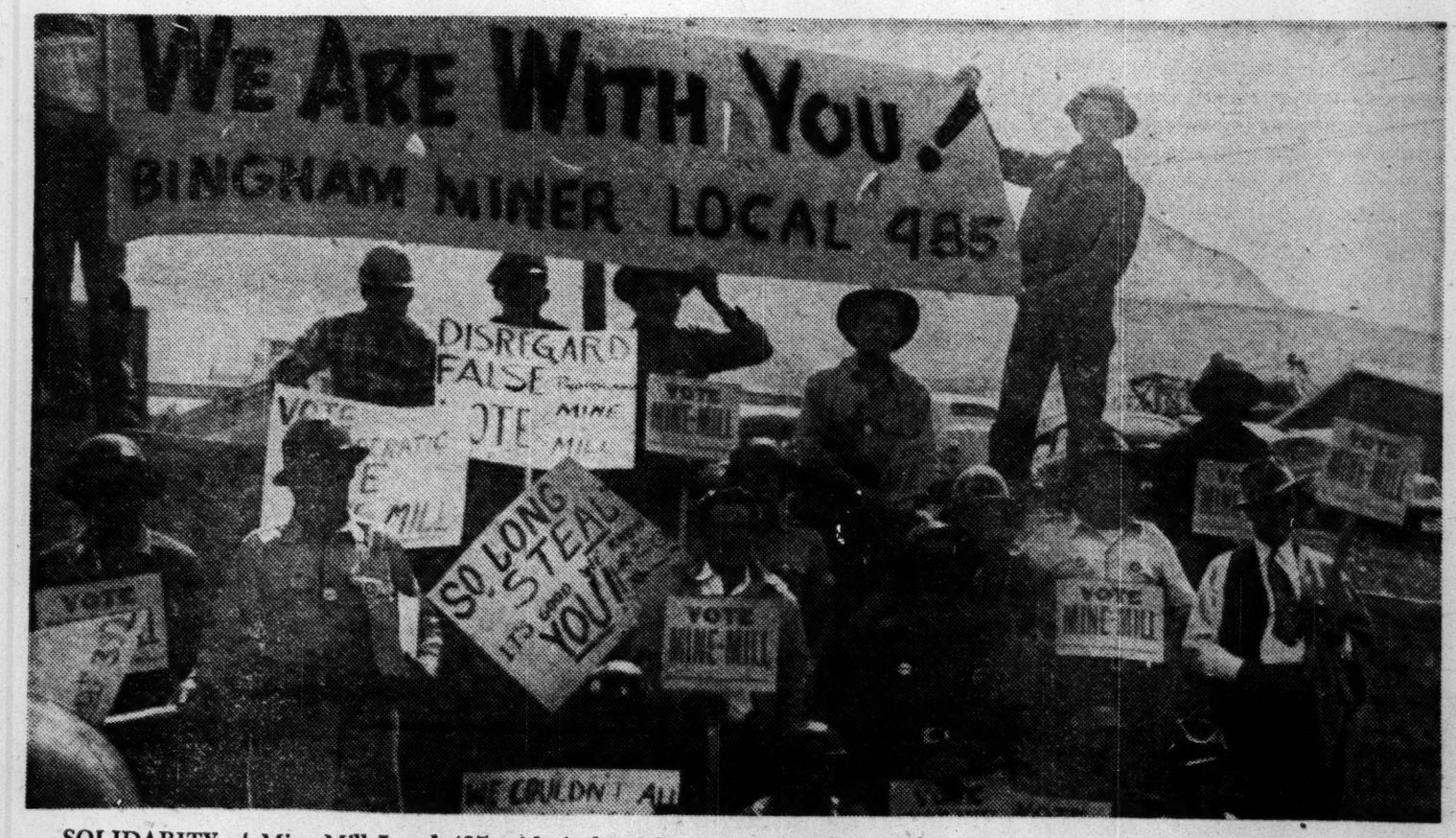
(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

MINE-MILL ELECTION BOX SCORE

Tacoma, Wash. (American Smelting & Refining)	Mine-Mill	775
	CIO Steel	154
Great Falls, Mont. (Anaconda Copper Mining Co.)	Mine-Mill	734
	CIO Steel	287
East Helena, Mont. (American Smelting & Refining Co.)	Mine-Mill	186
	CIO Steel	67
Miami, Ariz. (Miami Copper Co.)	Mine-Mill	343
	CIO Steel	175
Miami, Ariz. (Int'l Smelting & Refining Co.)	Mine-Mill	68
	CIO Steel	21
Buffalo, N. Y. (American Brass Co.)	Mine-Mill	838
	CIO-UAW	424
Torrington, Conn. (American Brass Co.)	Mine-Mill	472
	CIO-UAW	424
Magna, Utah (Kennecott Copper Co.)	Mine-Mill	1090
	CIO Steel	239
Hayden, Ariz. (American Smelting & Refining)	Mine-Mill	106
	AFL	6
Sonora, Calif. (U. S. Lime Products Co.)	Mine-Mill	56
	AFL	6
Perth Amboy, N. J. (American Smelting & Refining)	Mine-Mill	1040
	AFL	211

Anaconda, Mont. (Anaconda Copper Co.), NLRB demanded that CIO Steel withdraw its petition on the ground it lacked sufficient evidence of membership.

Trail, British Columbia (Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.), B. C. Labor Board threw out a CIO Steel election petition for the second time, asserting that fraudulent application cards had been presented.



SOLIDARITY of Mine-Mill Local 485 with Arthur-Magna Millmen's Local 392 was expressed by more than 50 Bingham Canyon (Utah) workers who journeyed to the Arthur and Magna mills to help campaign against CIO Steel raiders. The Bingham Canyon copper miners, who work at the biggest open pit in the world, urged the millmen to stand by Mine-Mill and their chain-wide Kennecott Bargaining Council. They did.

Collective Bargaining in the USSR

Mr. Throttlebottom would think you were crazy if you brought up the housing shortage in contract negotiations. But Soviet plant workers solve that—and plenty more—in collective agreement at the shop level.

By JOSEPH CLARK
The Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, USSR

MAYBE you've been on your plant bargaining committee and have negotiated a contract with the bosses. Can you ever remember discussing the kind of apartment you want the boss to provide for the workers, in addition to higher wages? Did you ever suggest that the boss should stop deducting social security taxes from your wages, that he should pay the cost, and that your plant committee should administer the social security funds?

Sounds fantastic, doesn't it? But these are not strange subjects to workers in the Soviet Union who have negotiated collective agreements with management. Let's see how such a collective agreement is arrived at in Soviet industries. Let's take it at the plant level to find out how it affects each working man or woman.

The plant I've chosen is the Caliber Instrument Works of Moscow, the biggest one making micrometers and measuring tools for all sorts of machines and vehicles, from tiny, microscopically calibrated instruments to others many yards high. I examined various shops of the plant, talked with the chairman of the trade union committee, the assistant chairman, a woman, with workers at their machines, as well as with the plant director and engineers.

No Puzzle: Workers Run It

I sought answers to questions many American union members have about trade unions here: How are workers' standards protected in the Soviet Union? Do the workers participate in discussions of a contract? How is the contract administered, once it's adopted? Can workers present grievances under the contract?

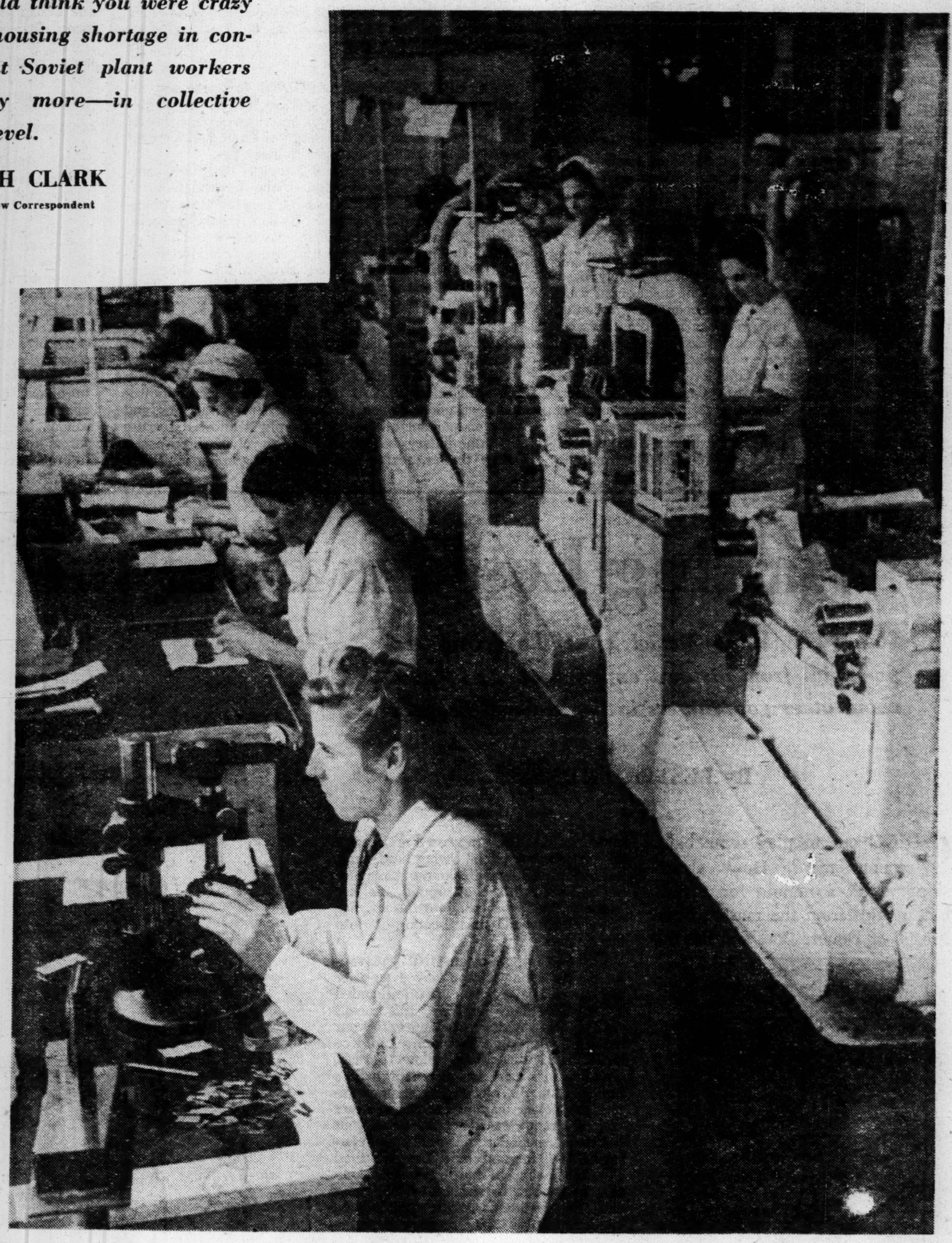
Nikolai T. Kitsa is chairman of the union at Caliber. There was a puzzled smile on his face when I asked him how he became chairman. "I was elected," he replied. Each shop of the factory elects a shop committee of from five to about 12 members. Then the entire union membership has a general meeting—in a hall controlled by the union members and furnished by the plant—where nominations are made for the plant committee. This is the chief body of the union at Caliber. About 18 workers were nominated for the committee, Kitsa explained, and then in a secret ballot 15 were elected. He was chosen chairman.

Working directly under the plant committee are nine separate commissions elected by the members. Each one of the commissions administers a separate phase of the contract. Thus, there's a wage commission, one for cultural activity, one on housing, another controls the social insurance funds, another personnel and labor force, another health and physical culture, etc., The shop committees see to the enforcement of the contract for their workers.

Discussion of the annual collective agreement starts at a shop level. They take up all phases of work and conditions—wages, safety provisions, health provisions, housing, vacations, upgrading of workers, welfare of the children of the workers, and the fulfillment of the plan for the plant's production. Every single worker in the plant has the right to make proposals, to discuss, to criticize. Finally, at a general plant meeting the last discussion is held and the workers vote on the adoption of the agreement.

It's There In Black and White

I saw the printed copy of the final agreement which had been adopted recently at Caliber, signed by the director and trade union chairman. It was a most detailed document. It tells what work is expected from the men and women at the machines, from the foremen, the engineers, technicians, etc. It lists the pay scales, states the safety provisions, accident prevention regulations, ventilation and sanitary provisions in the factory. It tells what dining room facilities are required, including special dining rooms for workers who need special diets. The polyclinic, the night sanatorium, dental and medical care (all free) for the workers are provided. It describes the responsibilities of management for improving working conditions, including the expenditure of 200,000 rubles in 1951 just for making life and work in the plant more agreeable.



Women working at precision instruments at the Caliber Instrument Works in Moscow.

Who's the Government?

Among the workers in the Caliber Instrument Workers of Moscow there are:

- **5 Members of the regional Soviet**
- **3 Members of the City Soviet**
- **1 Member of the Oblast Soviet**
- **1 Member of the Supreme Soviet**
- **28 Assistant peoples judges**
- **1 Assistant member of the Supreme Court, USSR**

Everybody gets at least a two-week vacation, and for workers doing more difficult operations it's a month—at full pay. On top of that, the contract specifies that the plant, industry or union will pay most of the cost of vacations spent at special resorts maintained in the South, on the Baltic and near Moscow. The contract also makes provision for the training of new workers and the maintenance of permanent trade schools connected with the plant.

Hey, Boss— Build Me A House!

A very important section of the contract provides for the building of new homes for the workers. I saw the four large apartment houses already occupied, a new one in construction and more are planned.

Apprentices start working at 500 rubles a month and the term of apprenticeship is only a few months. Wages go to 2,000 rubOles a month. When you consider that rent for a three-room apartment with all utilities comes to about 50 rubles a month, that a three-course meal with a generous meat dish included comes to four rubles in the dining rooms, that children are cared for, all meals provided, at a cost of about 25 rubles a month and that all medical attention, dentistry, operations, convalescence, etc., are free, that you are paid wages when sick or injured, you see that this is a high wage standard.

In all cases, workers can upgrade themselves, and the contract says that the plant must provide classes, courses, training to help them achieve greater skill. Since the entire wage system is based on payment in proportion to the quantity and quality of work done, it's clear that there is no limit to the opportunities workers have to improve their position.

Every worker can get a copy of the printed agreement to keep tabs on its fulfillment. But all shop committee members, all union functionaries, have to keep a copy handy all the time, because they are responsible to see that it's carried out.

At any time, any worker in any department or shop who has a grievance may present that grievance to a member of his shop committee. The committee may then take it up with the persons in charge of that shop. If the worker doesn't get satisfaction, the committee can take it to the plant committee and highest officials of the works. If the worker still doesn't get satisfaction—and this happens very rarely—the union, or the worker himself, can take the matter to the executive council of the entire union, or to the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Every three months there's a general

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Japan Economy Geared to Warmakers

PEKING.

DOCUMENTS of the Japanese Chamber of Economic Stabilization and the Foreign Ministry's Investigation Bureau reveal the extent to which the economy of Japan has been hitched to the Wall Street war-chariot. And official statistics reveal the effects of this criminal policy of the Occupation and the Yoshida government on the civilian population.

Decisions of the Yoshida regime provided that Japan will supply the American invasion forces with all possible strategic materials and manpower; that Japanese private enterprises will accept American orders for war materials and that Japanese factories will repair tanks, aeroplanes, guns, tractors and landing craft for the Americans.

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IN FACT, Japan has been a military supply base of the Americans since the outbreak of the Korean war. All monopolized enterprises have been busy meeting the purchase orders of the American armed forces and all former Japanese arsenals have been used to produce or repair various kinds of weapons. These arsenals include the Sagami Arms Manufacturing Factory, the Iwakuni Fuel Factory, the Army Gunpowder Factory, the First Army Arsenal and the former navy arsenals in the Kure Harbor, Ominato, Inaizuru and Sasebo.

The Kyodo News Agency reported on May 10 that Japan would receive a total of $400,000,000 from the American military buyers by the end of June. This amount would be 49.3 percent of the total value of Japan's exports last year.

★

AT LEAST 150,000 to 200,000 Japanese are already engaged in military service for the American aggression. In April alone, American troops seized 36.3 percent of Japan's seagoing vessels and 40 percent of its railway rolling stock for military use.

A Kyodo dispatch of June 5 reports that the Chamber of Economic Stabilization of the Yoshida Government admitted that Japan had been included in America's war mobilization system. In fact, Japan's peaceful industries have been strangled. Owing to the lack of capital the import of foodstuff and raw materials for light industry has increased sharply. In July and August last year, the import of cereals increased by 50 percent, and cotton by 48 percent.

★

FREIGHT and passenger transport between various ports is stagnant for lack of transport facilities. Two million tons of goods piled up on the national railways by April this year. At the same time, electric power has been under control of the American authorities, and only 45 percent of the total supply is allowed for use by non-military industries and for civilian purposes. Many timber, textile and ricegrinding mills in Tokyo and Osaka have been forced to suspend work or close down entirely.

Up to March this year there were 950,0000 urban unemployed. In addition, there were 5,500,000 unemployed in the rural areas. Currency inflation has become more and more malignant; 410,000,000,000 yen were issued up to the end of April this year. The economic crisis is now rapidly deepening.

★

AN EDITORIAL in the Asahi Shimbun stated that the total number of Japan's agricultural workers was 14,000,000, of whom 52 percent were women. In July, last year, the percentage of women agricultural workers was actually as high as 70. In the busy farming season the women have to labor 12 hours a day in the fields and do roughly four hours' household work in addition. Such extreme hard labor causes many miscarriages and deprives the women of any rest after childbirth.

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Health, cases of abortion have been increasing. Known cases of abortion were 168,961 in 1949 and 480,111 in 1950.

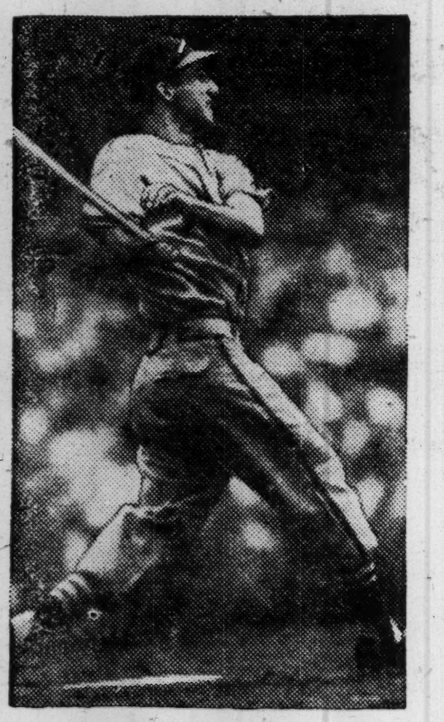
Japanese children, too, live in misery. According to official data, 430,000 out of the 600,000 school children in 30 prefectures are always absent from school, because they have to help their families work for a living.. Another 600,000 children cannot afford to attend school.

Batting Lessons from the Master

Stan (The Man) Musial gives the youngsters five rules from his own experiences. . . . Talks about other good hitters in the National League.

By LESTER RODNEY

GOING out to play some ball, young man? How about stopping off a minute for a few batting tips from the master, Stan Musial of Donora, Pa., and the St.



STAN MUSIAL

Louis Cardinals, the National League's outstanding hitter over the past decade.

Stan the Man, the lean and hungry looking lefthanded stylist who has a nine-year average of .346, says there's nothing to it if you follow five basic rules. Here they are:

- Don't think about your batting average. **(Except, he should add, when it comes contract signing time!)**
- Don't even think primarily of getting a base hit.
- Just concentrate on meeting the ball solidly and smoothly.
- Don't try to outguess the pitcher—whether he is going to throw a curve or fast ball. For one thing, it could be dangerous if you guess wrong, and second, the best hitters are always ready for anything.
- Concentrate on your follow-through. This is important. The combination of meeting the ball solidly and follow through will get you your share of base hits.

By "meeting the ball solidly and smoothly," Musial means don't lunge fiercely at every pitch. Swing hard, sure, but swing evenly with your bat moving on a level with the ground, neither "uppercutting" the ball into the air, nor "chopping wood" and beating it into the ground.

Follow through means that you continue your swing all the way even after bat has met ball. If you are a lefthanded hitter, like Stan the Man, this means that you will end your swing with your bat over your right shoulder. And vice versa for righties. The follow through, equally important in other sports like tennis, football, bowling, golf, guarantees the power of your swing. In other words, strange as it seems, what your bat does AFTER it hits the ball determines how far and hard the ball flies! For the swing in batting is one continuous process from start to finish and can't be terminated in the middle with good results.

All five of Musial's rules for young batters stress one thing—the utmost concentration once you step into the batter's box. That's why you shouldn't be thinking about anything else but meeting the ball well—not about batting averages, getting a hit, or what the pitcher is liable to throw.

Most young batters, Musial feels, are too home run and "pull" conscious.

"I learned by experience when I tried to become a home run hitter," the six foot, 175 pound, 30-year-old star says. "It was after the 1948 season, when I had hit 30 homers, one less than Ralph Kiner hit in leading the league.

"I got too home run conscious. I thought I could become a great home run hitter in 1949. I changed my style. With right field as my power field I tried to hit them high and far all the time. I soon discovered my mistake.

"The pitchers were throwing to my new weakness—the outside corner of the plate. My average dwindled. Everyone wanted to know what had happened.

"After a couple of months my average was way under .300 and I finally changed my swing again," Musial continues. "I went back to meeting the outside pitch solidly and driving it naturally to left field instead of trying to pull every pitch far and high to right. I came out of my slump almost immediately and finished the season with a .338 average. I'm told I hit about .390 over the last month of the season. Ever since then, I have no longer thought of hitting home runs. That record is held by Babe Ruth and it can remain on the books for all time as far as I'm concerned."



This then is the real explanation of a "slump" that had everyone guessing at the time.

By the way, this doesn't mean that Musial never hits home runs any more. When he gets a pitch he can pull with power, his natural swing is apt to knock it out of the park. Ask the Giant and Dodger pitchers. He still banged 28 homers last season. Brooklynites who have been watching him wreck their team for years will attest to the fact that he has put more home runs into the left field seats, too, than any other modern lefthanded batter. His perfect form and follow through enable him to hit outside pitches to the "opposite field" with enough power to occasionally send it all the way.

Speaking of opposing hitters in the National League, Musial mentions Duke Snider of the Dodgers, Richie Ashburn of the Phils and Gus Bell of the Pirates as good young hitters who should be threats for the batting title for years to come. Snider, he says, is the most powerful. He pulls most of the pitches but can whack a fast outside pitch a long ways in the opposite direction, too.

"Ashburn," he goes on, "has the right system of merely meeting the ball. He's liable to hit it anywhere. And he has the speed to beat out infield hits. Bell is another interesting young hitter who should come along fast if he has no blind spot.

"Those are only a few of the good young hitters in our league," concluded Stan. "And don't forget a pretty good 'old' one—Jackie Robinson!"

The 1951 batting race is still between these two great hitters.

Workers' Letters from the Shops

A Shop Worker Speaks in Rhyme

Editor, Worker:

Enclosed is a piece in rhyme, titled "An Auto Worker Speaks On a Peace Resolution at a Union Meeting," that is clipped from the Gear and Axle Building column of **Ford Facts**, paper of Ford Local 600, UAW. Thought your readers might be interested.

—Ford Worker

Brother Chairman: Now that I have the floor,
I have something to say on peace and war;
Our Company laid off thousands today,
And ten thousand at Ford will get no pay.
Hudson, GM, Chrysler—from east to west,
They lay off some and they speed up the rest;
They say, "No steel for cars, just tanks for war,"
Then sweat our guts and boot us out the door.
Landlords raise the rent, prices fly a kite;
Taxes piling up, wages frozen tight;
We're up against a pair of loaded dice,
This bosses game of "equal sacrifice."
Ask around Martinsville how do they feel,
Or Lieutenant Gilbert's twenty year deal;
Ask Mrs. Ingram! Ask Mrs. McGee!
Tell me, brother, are the Trenton Six free?
You sent me to Lansing on McGee's case,
To help save a man condemned for his race;
Bill Hood of 600 spoke for the bunch,
He damn near cried but his words were a punch.
"Just look at me, Soapy, what do you see?
A black man, mister, who wants to be free.
I was born black, lived black, I'll die that way,—
By God, how much do you want us to pay?
For that crime . . . ? The only guilt of McGee . . .
You beat us, starve us, hang us from a tree;
Now we die in Korea in a war
That's bringin' Mississippi to their shore."
But Mister Gov'ner never interfered,
They pulled the switch while fascist mobsters jeered.
And freedom's light throughout the world went dim,
And part of each of us died too with him.
Sure, they can call us names an' brand us red,
They done that before when we struck for bread;
Henry scoured prisons for his goon squad.
Klansman rode with black-jack an' with steel rod.
You remember the sit-down up in Flint,
How GM told the papers what to print;
You know how they screamed, "It's revolution!
Save the nation! Save the constitution!"
Just fightin' for a union, so we're reds,
Food an clothing for our kids, "Break their heads!"
The right to be a man . . . not lick their boot,
Out comes the National Guard prepared to shoot.
That's hist'ry now but it ain't over yet,
We still ain't got what we've right to get;
And now they want to plunge the world in war,
Their crazy lust for profits . . . more an' more.
Well, damn it, we're the people, we say "NO!"
Our kids have got a right to live an' grow;
Stand up on your feet! Make 'em hear you yell:
"We'll see your atom bombs an' you in hell!"
Fellow workers, are you ready to vote?
Mister Truman, Mister GM, take note!
Who favors the motion? Raise up your hand!
One hundred million rose throughout the land.

—By H.L.S.

WHY THEY STOPPED IN BETHLEHEM

Bethlehem, Pa.

Worker Correspondence Editor:

Over 1,000 steel workers from the Blast Furnace and Sintering departments walked out on May 25 in protest against speedup which had increased the winds on the furnaces as high as 20 percent. The Blast Furnace men have been on straight hourly rates, and thus get no more money for the greatly increased production demanded of them. They demanded an incentive plan which they figured would net them as high as 14 cents an hour. They got nowhere in the crucial lower steps of the cumbersome grievance procedure.

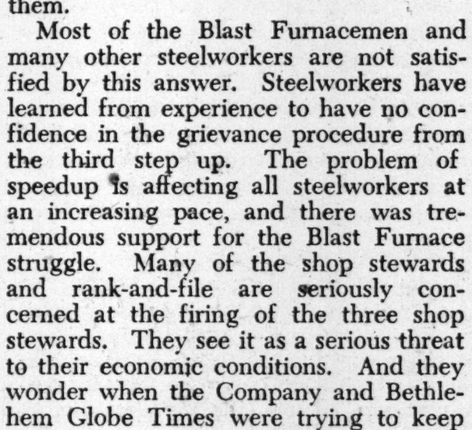
The Bethlehem Steel Company was hysterical. The day the walkout started J. M. Sylvester, General Manager of the Bethlehem plant, called it a "wildcat strike." After the striking steelworkers had turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of Steel Union staffmen to return to work, Sylvester issued another statement, calling it an "outlaw strike." He threw in the war program, through which Bethlehem Steel is getting such hugh profits and tax write-offs, and said: "When our boys are fighting in Korea how can any group of men attempt to sabotage steel production which is so badly needed for our defense effort?"

The Company suspended three shop stewards, two from the Blast Furnace and one from the Sintering plant.

The following day Steel Union District Director C. B. Newell convinced the men to go back to work, with the promise that the grievance and the suspensions would be settled at a "hearing" with the Company in 10 days. At the end of the ten days the steelworkers were ready to go out again if the men were not reinstated and the grievance settled favorably, so the Company delayed its answer for another "cool-off" period.

During this "cool off" period the wildest rumors were spread around town. Local reactionary Democratic Party figures spread rumors that they got facts from Un-American Activities Committeeman Congressman Francis Walter that Communists had instigated the Blast Furnace strike. They yelled





"traitor" and "sabotage" at the Blast Furnacemen, who were simply demanding that they be paid for their increased production.

During the "cool off" period the Company hired a number of Lehigh University students in the Blast Furnace department for the summer.

At the end of the second cool-off period the Company figured the men had been split enough to give a blunt "NO" answer to the grievance, and to continue indefinitely the suspension of the shop stewards. Steel Union officials helped sell this deal to the workers by redbaiting, by putting the grievance back in the third step of the grievance procedure, and by promising the men the best possible union "lawyer" to represent them.

Most of the Blast Furnacemen and many other steelworkers are not satisfied by this answer. Steelworkers have learned from experience to have no confidence in the grievance procedure from the third step up. The problem of speedup is affecting all steelworkers at an increasing pace, and there was tremendous support for the Blast Furnace struggle. Many of the shop stewards and rank-and-file are seriously concerned at the firing of the three shop stewards. They see it as a serious threat to their economic conditions. And they wonder when the Company and Bethlehem Globe Times were trying to keep the firing quiet, and rely on false redbaiting rumors, why their union officials made no public statements against this intimidation of shop stewards, and calling upon all steelworkers to back them up.

In any case the Company has seen only the beginning of the struggle of the Blast Furnacemen and thousands of other Bethlehem steelworkers against their war speedup program and intimidation of their shop stewards.

—Bethlehem Steelworker.

A Youth Goes Out Into the World

TACOMA, Wash.

Worker Correspondence Editor:

Although I have just turned 18 I have already had some experiences working that I would like to tell about and hope that it will help other young people who are looking for jobs.

When I first started working I continued going to high school. I was getting $15 a month and room and board. For this I did all housework, cleaning, washing clothes and dishes and caring for three children. Also on Sunday I would work eight hours as waitress in a cafe owned by the people who hired me and sometimes on Friday or Saturday night (my nights off) I would do dishes at the cafe.

The second job I kept care of six children for $30 a month, room and board. My employer would keep me out of school a lot to help her at home. Also her husband tried to take advantage of the fact that he was employer and I was worker by trying to get fresh.

The third job I had was at a first class restaurant. I was working from noon to 8 p.m. but getting paid only from 3 to 8 p.m., as my employer said they couldn't afford to pay me the other three hours as I didn't have too much experience. I did not belong to the union and was not yet 18. When they paid me they took nothing out for social security.

After a week, an older waitress came on and I was laid off. After paying back a loan ($5) for uniform and a small personal debt, I had only $2 left out of the $9 pay for five days.

Then I got a job at an all-night restaurant, at union wages, although I was not a member of the union. I worked from 7 p.m. straight through until 7 the next morning four days a week. I had to quit schoo' just a few weeks before school was out. My employer knew I wasn't in the union, but did not tell me to get a permit, and when the union checked on conditions, I was again laid off.

Next I filled in as a dishwasher for one day at a drive-in. I washed dishes, peeled potatoes and made french fries for nine hours and got $5.

I learned quite a bit from these experiences, namely that it's awful tough for a young person to get along on their own. I think the unions should do something about this chiseling of the bosses and taking advantage of the young workers or the youth will turn against the unions.

Alice L.

No 'Prosperity' In Grand Rapids

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

Editor, Worker:

The threat of war layoffs loomed for thousands of workers in this community as a result of the NPA order slashing automotive production by 37 percent with heavy cutbacks in metals for general consumer goods production.

It is estimated that a minimum of 1,000 workers will be ladi off a. General Motors, 500 at Nash-Kelvinator, a similar number at Hayes, with other hundreds affected at Michigan Bumper and numerous smaller plants.

Grand Rapids is a parts producing center with employment in these industries dependent on the major automotive production centers. While furniture manufacturing remains an important industry, it no longer holds the lead insofar as employment is concerned. Thus, this locality, like the larger automotive centers, is presently face to face with an unemployment problem of significant proportions.

Laid-Off

S.O.S.

To Our Correspondents

Your letters are slower than ever. I know you have many things on your mind, and it's hot, but if you don't rush in some shop reports, we won't have a shop correspondence page. I particularly address this to many of you who have clamored for the shop page and gave us assurance that when it gets going you'll make the most of it. This is no time to fall back on promises!

Shop Correspondence Editor.

FROM SHOP PAPERS:

Honored by Congress, Then Screened

Below we reprint an item from the Black Gang Worker, voice of the Rank and File of the Marine Firemen and Oilers Union on the West Coast:

* * *

The test of the pudding is in the eating. That test holds true for a union man when he's confronted with the Coast Guard. Not so many weeks ago, Brother McClusky, a member of the MFOW, was screened off his ship. McClusky is the holder of the "Congressional Medal of Honor," America's highest military honor. That didn't impress the Coast Guard any—becase McClusky was an outspoken guy.

He didn't like to be shoved around by any one, be it engineer, Coast Guard or union official. He spoke up when he saw an act of injustice committed against a fellow union brother. His scalp wore the scars of the 1934 and '36 strikes. Every cop on the Pacific Coast knew Mac, and none of them felt happy when they heard he was doing picket duty. If the cops hated him you can guess how the finks felt, because Mac has an undying hatred against any man that would fink on another man who was fighting for militant unionism and better conditions.

It didn't take the Coast Guard long to hunt McClusky down and tell him that he was "a bad security risk." The captain on board ship did everything possible to keep Mac on board, but the Coast Guard said "No."

So far, there has been no indication that any of the officials are going to "bat" for Mac—because Mac just isn't the type of guy that will "boot lick" with the pie cards in order to get in their good graces.

A little while back we were only too happy to take a man in our union that had the scars of battle carved in his scalp through struggle on the picket lines. Today, that is out. The Coast Guard is the deciding factor that permits a man to belong to the MFOW or remain out. Of course, this came about with the full cooperation of the officials in office.

The Coast Guard didn't tell the officials to issue new books to its members, it was the brain child of the present officials who announced that "no new books would be issued to any member unless he passed the Coast Guard screening."

Nothing makes any difference any more, be it Congressional Medal of Honor, militant fighting on the picket line, a good union record of securing conditions. Nothing is of importance, unless—you stand in good with the present officials.

A nod from any of the officials to the Coast Guard in your direction means that you're due for the axe. It wasn't so long ago that we branded the Coast Guard as a fink outfit when Truman stated that he would "use the Army and Navy to break the strike of the maritime workers." Now our officials have crawled into the same bunk with them. **A fine marriage, indeed.**

Ted Tinsley Says...

HOW TO BE A JUDGE

A suggestion for a speech by Harold R. Medina

Youth of America! I have been asked to give you a brief lecture on how to be a good judge. If you are an attorney, you must land yourself a job prosecuting Communists on some such charge as leaving a building or licking envelopes. This will guarantee you a promotion. If you are a judge and you handle such a case, you will also get a promotion.

When attorneys defending Communists speak, you must beat your breast, proclaim your own martyrdom, and beatify yourself. You must declare that your patience is at an end, and you must accuse the lawyers of dragging things out and wasting the government's time and money.

Be sure that you take this attitude ONLY in cases involving Communists. As you know, I have been sitting on an anti-trust case in which the defending attorneys took over 60 days to make their opening statement. In such situations you must be sweet, kind, considerate, patient, and ever-loving. Under these conditions you must not, under any circumstances, threaten, storm, rock in your chair, roll your eyes to heaven, clasp your hands fervently, or peel an onion.

Now I would like to give you another pointer in the art of being a federal judge. In the trial of the eleven Communists in Foley Square, a fellow named McGohey (he also got a promotion) was the prosecuting attorney. All McGohey did was read pieces of books out loud. He picked random passages from Lenin's **State and Revolution** and similar works. He had ten pounds of books at his side, and he read a few sentences from the middle, end, or appendix, of each book. Naturally, the passages he read were unintelligible in this form to the jury—but why should the jury know more than McGohey?

McGohey was a good excerpt reader. His case was clinched.

But, dear listeners, do not draw drastic conclusions from this. Again let me draw on my own experience. I have been sitting on another case involving Harold Stanley, partner in the banking firm of Morgan, Stanley & Company, defendants in an anti-trust suit.

Ten years ago Stanley, speaking for the House of Morgan, testified before the Federal Communications Commission. The Department of Justice used parts of this testimony in the anti-trust suit against the company.

In such a case the judge must see that justice is done! You must follow a principled policy, just as I did. Naturally, I could not let this use of the testimony go unchallenged. I pointed out that it was entirely wrong to use excerpts out of context from Stanley's testimony. Why, you can't take matters of public record and just read sentences and paragraphs out of the middle!

Remember, then, that a good judge permits excerpts and quotations out of context only when used against Communists. When banking firms are on trial, this pernicious practice of quoting out of context has no place in our courts!

This brief guide will help you be a federal judge. I might also add that it helps to own real estate and keep a stable of ward-heelers.

From Scottsboro To Trenton

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

English, McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie, James Thorpe and Horace Wilson—were little known before 1948. All but English were born in the plantation area of the South. English was born in Trenton of parents who had come from Savannah, Ga. But with the people behind them they became symbols of the fight for justice against white supremacy.

Retrial Was Like Scottsboro

Their re-trial was reminiscent of Scottsboro, too. In fifteen weeks an all-white jury heard the same case as their predecessors had heard in 1948, with a few exceptions. Judge Ralph J. Smalley, presiding at the re-trial, ruled more carefully. Two of the five "confessions" were ruled out as illegal, although all of them were obtained under the same circumstances. Police files were produced to counter the prosecutor's theory of the Horner killing.

But just as Alabama was under the eyes of the world when it freed four of the nine Scottsboro defendents, so was Trenton on the night of June 13-14, 1951, when the Trenton Six Case went to the jury.

Few who sat through the 15-week trial doubted the fact that the prosecutor failed to prove his case "beyond a reasonable doubt." The optimistic believers in "pure" justice were satisfied that all six men would be sent home—free.

But after 19 hours' stormy deliberation, the jury returned with its verdict, a compromise between justice and the duty to uphold "respectable officials." McKinley Forrest, whom the state contended hit the fatal blow, was freed. So was Horace Wilson, James Thorpe and John McKenzie. Cooper and English, who the prosecutor said, were in a "conpiracy" with the freed four, were sentenced to life imprisonment. Again, in Trenton, N. J., as in Alabama, hostages were kept, and the Constitutional wrongs of white officials were covered by Negro victims.

There was rejoicing for the four freed Negroes in Cooper Street outside Trenton's Mercer County jail gate. But there were also tears for the two victims.

No one doubted for a moment that the freeing of four was a victory worthy of celebrating. It was equally obvious that the sentencing of the two was a notice that white supremacy had retreated but retained its right to repeat these judicial monstrosities.

We are 20 years from Scottsboro, and Trenton, N. J., is a long way from Paint Rock, Alabama, but the Trenton Six decision shows that politically the two places are rather close together. And the fight to free English and Cooper is the measure of our recognition of the dangerous tenacity of white supremacy and how it beclouds our future.

THE UNION THEY COULDN'T SPLIT

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

Lean's to back up the unsuccessful steel union raid against Mine-Mill Local 480 at Trail, scene of the largest lead smelter in the world. Neither MacLean's nor the CIO steel union literature mentioned the decision of the British Columbia Labor Board which declared that "the board is here dealing, not with an individual; nor in the Mine-Mill local union, with a subversive body."

Both steel and auto raiders also played heavily on a re-hash of stale claims against Mine-Mill by the renegade Ken Eckert before the CIO "trial" committee which called for expulsion of Mine-Mill from CIO. Eckert, once a leader in Mine-Mill, forgot that miners, millmen, smeltermen and fabricating workers are convinced they have the most democratic union in America.

Redbaiting Flops

"Be an American, vote for an American union," was the slogan used monotonously by all the raiders in their desperate attempt to pursuade the workers that their Mine-Mill union was somehow unpatriotic. Theme song for the CIO steel radio programs was the hackneyed tin pan alley tune: "The only red we want is the red we've got in the old red, white and blue."

But the raiders found in every case that redbaiting no longer works!

And with that discovery came the realization that they had nothing else to offer the workers. Mine-Mill campaigners were able to show easily that the program of their union was a genuine trade union program, fashioned to meet the problems and needs of workers without compromising either with the employers or with an employer-molded wage freeze. They were able, at the same time, to point to a solid record of militant struggle throughout the International union, marked by a stubborn refusal to make a single "deal" with the Democratic administration.

The attempts of local Catholic clergy in Tacoma and Buffalo to interfere in the election campaigns actually boomeranged. At Tacoma, Catholic workers expressed deep resentment when all parish priests read an editorial from the "Catholic Northwest Progress" at all masses two days before the voting.

The Knights of Columbus in Torrington canvassed the homes of workers intensively for several days immediately before the election. Parish priests were also seen visiting the wives of workers in Torrington, where the working force at American Brass Co. is 96 percent Catholic.

Changes In 'Brass Valley'

However, times have changed in Connecticut's "brass valley" which was swept by a "Progressive" Metalworkers Council secessionist movement several years ago. Workers in Torrington had watched their brothers in PMC (now UAW) plants—ABC in Waterbury, Chase Brass and Scovill Brass—give up benefits won years ago by Mine-Mill, and forced to accept long-term sellout contracts.

They knew UAW had given up the paid lunch period in the ABC Detroit plant. They knew UAW had just ended a strike at the ABC plant in New Toronto, Ontario, with a 9-cent wage cut in return for a cutback from the 44-hour to the 40-hour week. And they knew Mine-Mill's giant local in Sudbury, Ontario, had just won wage increases of 22 to 27 cents hourly from the International Nickel Co. in addition to a cutback to the 40-hour week.

The pattern that emerges from these election contests shows clearly that American workers—from one coast to another—are fed up with the betrayals of both CIO and AFL. John Clark, international president of Mine-Mill, described the betrayal thus in a recent statement:

"Failure to organize or even permit membership mobilization in the fight against Taft-Hartley.

"Failure to go to the support of the railroad unions and United Mine Workers when their strikes were broken by the Administration.

"Failure to expose the connection between an atom-bomb rattling foreign policy and a domestic policy of reduced living standards, attacks on civil liberties and attacks on minority peoples.

"Failure to join in a real fight against the McCarran Act.

"Failure to make a militant fight for higher wages or against speedup; but, on the contrary, holding down expressions of membership militancy; signing five-year cost-of-living contracts, giving employers the green light for speedup.

"The road of betrayal led to company unionism in dealing with employers, and a sort of national company-unionism, or labor front, in dealing with government."

No Compromise

In voting for Mine-Mill, the workers were expressing their confidence in a union which has refused to follow this course of betrayal, a union which has refused to compromise in the fight for peace.

The workers were showing their understanding of the fact that Mine-Mill is vigorously and directly bucking the wage freeze, while an official statement of the CIO steel union has declared that ". . . it is unlikely that any new wage increase can be negotiated and put into effect until something is done to break the wage freeze."

As Mine-Mill's president Clark says:

"For the labor movement as a whole, raiding has brought only diversion from the real goals of unionism. Divided and confused, organized workers have seen the machinery of government taken over by agents of big business who have gone hog-wild over unheard of war profiteering.

"We think that the overwhelming defeats suffered by the raiders in recent weeks indicate an awakening of workers to these facts. The wage-price-tax squeeze has brought the average citizen to realization that the Korean war is a war for profits.

"With this conclusion goes awareness that so-called union leaders who support a big business war are betraying their members. With it also goes recognition of the correctness of Mine-Mill policy, which has steadfastly maintained the fight for welfare of its members, refusing to trade our birthright of working class solidarity for any fancied political advantage."

Unions in the USSR

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

plant meeting where both the director and the union chairman report on how the contract is being carried out.

Workers on Both Sides of the Table

I was sitting in the office of the Caliber Plant director, Alexander V. Neshte. There, too, was one of the chief engineers of the plant, Ruim Y. Lifshitz. With us also were the plant trade union chairman, and the assistant chairman, Maria Yurkoca, as well as several of the outstanding workers in the plant. There was no way of picking out directing from working or trade union personnel by appearance or dress. They all ranged from young to middle age; all looked like what they were—workers.

Which brings us to the most important difference between collective bargaining in our country and in the Soviet Union, a socialist country. Both the directors, engineers and workers have the same real boss—the entire working class of the Soviet Union. The plant doesn't belong to the "management," it belongs to the Soviet state. To put it as briefly as possible, that means the Soviets—councils of working people—own the industries of the USSR.

A worker who gains skill and experience becomes a foreman, or chief foreman, or finally director or engineer of a plant, just as this director, Neshte, started as a worker in the Stalin Automobile plant. His parents were peasants, poor peasants, when he was born in 1907. His father had four years of schooling; he had a higher education.

Real Collective Agreement

Out of this fact comes another important difference in the role of the trade unions here, as compared with the capitalist countries. Trade unions have a direct part in the actual running of the plants, not to speak of such things as their complete control of the social security system covering all workers from the cradle to the grave. Take Maria Yurkova, assistant plant chairman of the Caliber union. She's not a member of the Communist Party. She was a production worker who became a technician, and now she's in charge of technical improvements, mechanical and labor innovation. Only management—which is a fancy as well as inaccurate name for the big stockholding and banker owners of plants in our country—is concerned with such matters under capitalism.

But where workers own the industries, they're the main people concerned with improving machinery, inventions and technological progress. They benefit from such progress not only through the general advance of the country's economy, but directly through the higher wages, the bonuses and other rewards you get for better work. Nor can they lose their jobs through the introduction of new machinery because there is no unemployment under socialism.

All these things then are included in the process of collective bargaining and the carrying out of the collective agreements. How does all this show up in the plant? What do you actually see in the Caliber plant, on its grounds, and what would the workers sound like if you actually spoke to them? We'll discuss that in our next article.

One-Act Farce on Redbaiting Available for Production

ALAN MAX has written an extremely witty one-act farce satirizing the redbaiting racket.

It is called Civic Virtue and uses all the arts of laughter to show the tie-up between corruption in government and anti-Communism.

It tells of a crooked Mayor and his sanitation inspector who try to pin a murder rap on a Communist to cover up their own guilt.

The two vultures find their 'red' in the inspector's nephew, a confused individual whom they think they have in their pocket but who unexpectedly turns out to have more sense than they imagined.

Civic Virtue is easily the best and the funniest play on this theme written in recent years. It was well received when performed a couple of weeks ago at the Jefferson School and now it is available to other groups for production.

It can be produced quite simply. It requires but one set and eight actors. The play runs 35 to 40 minutes.

Interested groups can get the script by sending a quarter in cash or stamps to David Platt, Cultural Editor, Daily Worker, P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y. —D.P.

Hollywood

By DAVID PLATT

Readers Comment on Today's Films

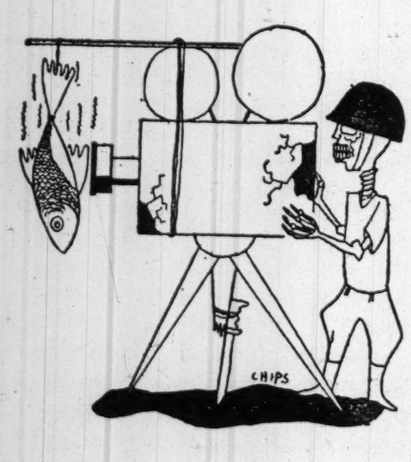
WERNER THIERRY, film critic of the progressive Danish paper Land og Folk, writes from Copenhagen:

Dear Dave:

It may interest you to hear that the Hollywood film Sands of Iwo-Jima received a rather cool reception here and was no box-office success. Many people, who are far from being Communists, have openly denounced it as war propaganda. We have examples of people coming directly from the theatre to sign the Peace-Appeal, motivating their action with the impression made by the film.

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LESTER RODNEY, our sports editor, left this note on my desk:



Dear Dave:

We saw one of our rare movies the other night, Born Yesterday. As noted, it has been watered down from its fairly vigorous original but is still worthwhile entertainment. But this is what hit me. In this picture, Judy Holliday is being shown around Washington by the writer, William Holden. One scene shows the nation's great documents, the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and finally the Bill of Rights, behind glass. There is a respectful and almost reverential murmur and some applause from the audience.

It's not a new thought, but it just hits harder seeing this after the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Communist Party leaders. The American people, bombarded as they are with chauvinism, lies and bull through the press, radio, movies, TV, etc., have also been weaned on "freedom" and the Bill of Rights. "Congress shall make no laws. . . ." Maybe only two or three people in that packed movie had any notion whatsoever that the Bill of Rights is being destroyed right now. In our country of 150,000,000 people, it is doubtful if a million remotely dream of what's happening. If everyone coming out of that movie could have been asked, "Did you know that the Bill of Rights is being scuttled?" 99 out of 100, I'm sure, would have said, "What are you talking about, you're kidding . . . who's scuttling it?"

The people, deeply and overwhelmingly respect the Bill of Rights. They just don't know anything is happening to it. We have confidence in the people, which is something quite different from saying that we think the people know what's going on! What else need be said? There's a big roaring vacuum and there's our paper. Let's get our paper around. Let thousands of people buy two, three, five copies each day and give them away, if necessary, leave them where they will be read. We must let the people know in every way . . . through every means open.

• • •

GEORGE FIELDING, N. Y., writes:

Dear Sir:

Both the title He Ran All the Way and story of this movie (at the Paramount) are fitting epitaphs on the star—the un-American hatchet that once was a man—John Garfield. The timing of the premiere was perfect. It occurred on the same day as the movie-gangster style arrest of 21 members of a minority political party, whose sole crime—admitted by the Supreme Court—was to advocate and teach ideas that appeared in a New York newspaper over Karl Marx's signature more than one hundred years ago. That's a long time to be running backwards, isn't it? I think Voice of America might use the title of this movie as a cultural commercial for freedom-loving people everywhere. There's a slight human impediment to overcome, however. A commercial set to violence and sung by stoolpigeons will not be welcomed by decent-minded people anywhere."

• • •

FROM ONE who signs himself "A Regular Reader":

Dear Platt:

Your column a few weeks ago told the good news of Adrian Scott and Paul Jarrico forming a new producing unit. Such an outfit, to my mind, is the one to film one of the finest progressive novels in years, Henrietta Buckmaster's Deep River. Can you pass on this suggestion?

• • •

M. Z. OF CHICAGO, ILL., writes:

Dear Friend:

We had been discussing the Italian film Bitter Rice and Francine Albertson's letter disagreeing with The Worker review was very apropos. May I state that I went in to see the picture with much anticipation. When I left I was aware of an unsatisfied feeling which I couldn't at first account for. Then it came to me—that this picture, which depicted in such detail these poor women, leaving their homes and children for the pittance they were to be paid, somehow hadn't struck me as tragic (which was the case) but as a collection of women on a sort of holiday. That was why there was no impact. I think Platt is right fundamentally though Albertson's observations are also true. The director, De Santis, took a story, gave it much worker struggle material, but made it very palatable for American (and other) audiences. In doing this, he made the emphasis the love and mystery interest and lost a great deal of credibility and human impact. Several of my friends agree with me.

'The Woman Question': Selections From Writings of Marxist Masters

THE WOMAN QUESTION: Selections from the Writings of Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, V. I. Lenin, Joseph Stalin. 96 pp. New York, International Publishers. $1.25 Cloth. 50 cents paper.

By DAVID CARPENTER

THE PUBLICATION by International Publishers of The Woman Question, a selection of excerpts from the writing of Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, V. I. Lenin and Joseph Stalin will be welcomed by all progressives as an important weapon in the struggles that face the people of our country. At this time when Wall Street imperialism has already embroiled the nation in one war, with millions of dead and dying, and is preparing for expansion of that war into a world catastrophe, women can and must be a key force for peace.

It is therefore neecssary to know the barriers and understand how the barriers were erected to keep women from participating in the political, economic and social life of our country. It is necessary to know all this to break down the barriers that keep women from participating in the great struggles of humanity for peace and a better world.

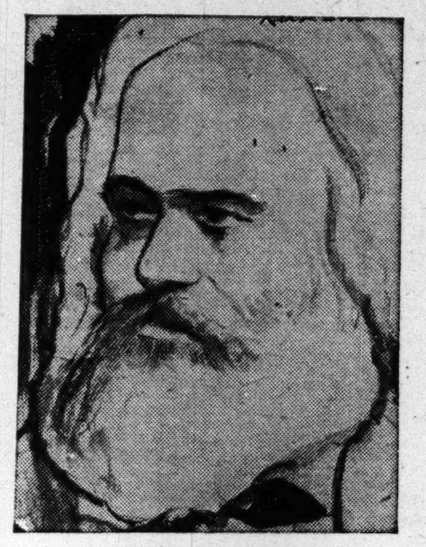
The masters of socialist thought and action—Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin—have made possible this kind of understanding.

• • •

ONE OF THE WORST crimes of American monopoly caiptalism against humanity in this period when it dominates the whole capitalist world is its debasement and degradation of women. At the very time when the productive forces and creativeness of humanity makes possible the liberation of women after long centuries of super-exploitation, the capitalist overlords of U. S. imperialism increasingly defiled women.

The entire cultural power of the capitalist class—movies, books, magazines, radio, schools, churches, etc—attacks women, particularly of the working class, almost from birth, to destroy their minds and creative social abilities. Every word, every picture is aimed at making women accept sexual and kitchen slavery as their destiny.

The same cultural forces are employed by capitalism to corrupt men into becoming its agents for keeping women a sexual and kitchen slave. The male is taught from childhood on that he is superior physically and mentally to the female.



KARL MARX

Throughout picture and story, through vulgar jokes and salacious cartoons, the male is constantly being assailed with the idea that woman is only a body, whose sole purpose is to satisfy his sexual and other physical desires.

• • •

THE OBJECTIVE of capitalism in thus promoting the debasement of women is dollars-and-cents profit—the subjugation of women to provide a cheap reproduction of labor power, to maintain a huge surplus labor population to beat down the wages and working conditions of the employed male workers and to have constantly a great reserve of cheap unskilled labor for the boom periods.

Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin naturally were concerned from the very beginning of their participation in strugle for the liberation of humanity with the necessity for ending the subjugation of woman in order to achieve the emancipation of the working class and the creation of a classless socialist society, wherein all the great genius of humanity could be released to create a wonderful world for all people to live in.

• • •

AS EVERY PAGE of this book, The Woman Question, shows, it was Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin who pointed to the only road to the real liberation of women. They stripped capitalist ideology of all its romantic cant, whereby it hides the truth about subjugation of women. They show how the enslavement of women proceeded out of the changes in the mode of production and economic society. They demonstrate how capitalism has maintained and intensified this system of enslavement of woman to increase its exploitation of the working class for dollars-and-cents profits. They show how capitalism's formal concessions of rights to women—under pressure—are being used by capitalism to mask its super-exploitation of women. They make it clear that it is only the working class that can proceed to the liberation of women as it frees itself. And they prove that the real and complete emancipation of woman can only be achieved in a socialist society as exemplified in the Soviet Union.

'McDonough,' Surface Novel About Political Corruption

McDONOUGH. By Francis T. Field. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. New York. 511 pp. $3.50.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

McDONOUGH is the story of a New Jersey politician, a Democratic county leader. Francis T. Field knows his political machines, and there is much authentic detail in this account of a no-holds barred, dirty primary fight between the forces of Tom McDonough and West Weber, the co-leaders of Lenape County. The "legal" graft of the political bosses, such as the purchase of idle and worthless lands in anticipation of development to raise their value; the manipulation of elected officials and the securing and distribution of patronage are carefully explained.

Mr. Field knows his politicians in the flesh as well as in their deeds, and the personalities and talk of his characters are well-handled.

But the evidence of political corruption, which could scarcely be denied, is the victim of the author's essentially romantic and apologetic attitude.

• • •

McDONOUGH is a true-to-his" friends, square-shooting, admirer-of-Roosevelt type politician. Throughout the novel we are counselled that, if we must have political bosses (and the author doesn't really see any alternative), we could scarcely do better. The monopolies' control of the two big parties is obscured, because the only big businessman in the novel, a power in the national Democratic Party, is bravely challenged by the independent McDonough, when the industrialist orders him to yield to the insurgent Weber forces and avert a split in the party at a time of international crisis.

There is, then, some accuracy in the author's account of the infighting in the Democratic machine. But the essence of the sordid story isn't there. That is why the only counter to the philsophy of the McDonoughs in the book is an ineffectual, elderly Italian anarchist, McDonough's father-in-law, who is carefully made an ex-Communist so as not to rile any witchhunters. That is why, in spite of the surface realism of the book, the plot leans heavily on the tear-jerking developments attendant on the conversion to Catholicism of the son of Sam Linet, McDonough's friend and spokesman of Democratic Jewish voters.



Half the World
by Claudia Jones

I WANT TO WRITE A BIT about my sojourn at the Women's Detention House and the events which led up to the arrest on June 20, of seventeen working class leaders for the crime of speaking and acting for peace, equality, security and democracy.


CLAUDIA JONES

We received a million dollar publicity. And personally, I am still amazed that I am literally worth my weight in gold—$20,000 of it. Oh, yes—and $5,000 more for deportation. Incidentally, the Department of Injustice issued an order for deportation for myself and Alexander Bittelman, practically the very day of our arrest, just so that the repressive pro-fascist war hysteria could be increased, around our indictment under the Smith Act.

Now, one is pretty surly when awakened at seven o'clock in the morning. But to be awakened at seven o'clock in your own home by FBI characters—who scarcely rate being termed men and women, who are never around when lynchers, Ku-Kluxers and anti-Semites are to be found—to be awakened by a rude ring of your doorbell by these creatures is to grow evil, indeed.

★

THEY CAME to my house and the homes of other working class leaders early in the morning. They arrested seriously ailing and sick people like the venerable 70-year-old working class leader Israel Amter, they refused to allow the men to shave, they drove through the early morning even as the German fascists drove through the city streets, while children trotted to school, and early wagons delivered milk for families who can pay the high prices these days. One heard people who drove by near us talk about ordinary things, never suspecting that next to them was an example of the denial of free speech and thought—in which cars—a telephone had signaled that the round-up of working class leaders was proceeding on schedule!

Clearly, not having (or could ever have!) examples of what is termed "overt" acts, they tried to give the impression that they really believed that if people **"did leave 35 East 12th Street"** or **"mailed envelopes"** or **"wrote articles for peace"** which mothers and women want, or **"dressed,"** (they attempted to search me for 'weapons' after they saw me dress from my birthday suit) this was an overt act. **But thousands and millions are learning that working class leaders are "dangerous" as are millions of peace-loving people because our ideas are the ideas of peace and security, of Negro equality, of women's dignity, of youth's future and the happiness of children!**

From the Women's Detention Home, which rises like a huge fort in the midst of Greenwich Village, one could see people carrying on their normal routines of daily living—going to the grocer, to the sailor, to the florist, maybe, going and coming from work. You were asked by blunt matrons to move from the window if you stood there too long, a jail window one could hardly get a fist of protest through. And, in the prison itself—well the best that could be said of it is that which impressed the women prisoners most was that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Betty Gannett, Marion Bachrach and I were worth so much money. No, they didn't segregate me but they did Pettis Perry, chairman of the Farm Commission of the Communist Party and national secretary of the National Negro Commission. **That is until the wind of protest made itself felt in the Federal jail and he was quickly moved with the others.**

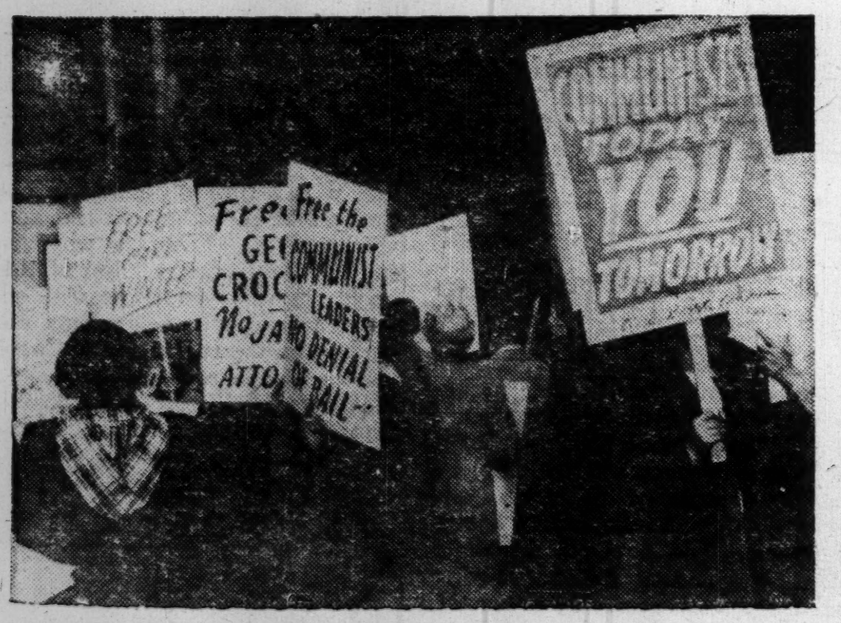
★

EVEN IN JAIL, these working class leaders fought against the racist filth of white chauvinism and jimcrow segregation which has become known all over the world as the unique export of the war and American imperialists. It is an export well-known to Negroes—it was known to the murdered Willie McGee, and the Martinsville Seven, to thousands of Negro men and women who died at the hands of Wall Street representatives whose voices quake in fear at the sound of peace talks in Korea and crises-bound inflation.

★

HISTORY HAS PROVED that they cannot jail the Communist Party. A growing list of people, ministers, professionals, Negro Americans, women, youth and newspapers of all opinions have spoken out against the jailing of 11 Communist leaders—the result of the Supreme Court decision. But even more millions must speak out, organize and unite to demand an end to the arrests, against the outlawing of the Communist Party, against the jailing of the Communist leaders, for a rehearing of the Supreme Court, for the Communist Eleven, for peace now in Korea and the overall settlement of the Big Five nations for a lasting peace.

The road may be thorny and rough, but to the people belongs the future and to them forever belongs the ageless democratic rights of free speech, equality and fraternity—and above all—PEACE!



Women all over the country demonstrated for the freedom of the Communist leaders. Here is one that took place during the trial.

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

How the Women of Argentina Fight for Peace

ARGENTINA.—To campaign for peace in Argentina requires courage and true heroism. Women have been imprisoned and tortured for circulating peace ballots. The headquarters of the Union of Argentine Women has been ransacked by police, meetings and demonstrations have been banned, all central and local headquarters of democratic organizations have been closed by police order.

But more than a year of increasingly severe repression has not prevented the women's peace movement in Argentina from winning new forces.

In Rosario, second largest city in Argentina, a government proposal to send troops to Korea was met with a wave of protest action involving a demonstration of over 50,000. Men and women workers left their jobs, assembled on highways, and marched ten miles to the center of the city. Shopkeepers closed their shops. The demonstration was attacked by police and mounted soldiers using tear gas. But Peron was forced to make a statement assuring the people that no decision on sending troops to Korea would be taken at that time.

Armed bands of "special police" said the Communist Party headquarters, murdered the party leader, Calvo, and the head of the textile union, Zelli. The latter's wife, an active member of the Union of Argentine Women was beaten so brutally that she died shortly after. The funeral services for these three labor martyrs was a demonstration of all democratic organizations against the government's policies.

The newspaper of the Union of Argentine Women, Women of Argentina, had reached a circulation of 30,000. But it can no longer appear; printshops have been threatened with closing if they print it. But daily newspapers are being published in the three largest provinces of Argentina, and the Women's Cultural Association publishes its own bulletin and other literature.

Problems Facing Parents Who Are Progressives

Dear Editor:

We, a group of mothers, have had several discussions about the problems we encounter in carrying out our responsibilities as progressive parents. For we have specific problems, in that they embrace our children who react and are affected by our activities and our ideology.

We feel that discussions and an exchange of experiences in The Worker will be of utmost benefit to all mothers in helping them work out many of the specific problems that progressive, class-conscious parents meet up with. Such a discussion will not only be helpful in giving proper guidance and direction to our children but will enable us more effectively to carry on the struggle for peace, for civil liberties, for better conditions.

Here are some of the problems that have come up: How do we protect our children from, or, better still, equip our children to withstand, the abuse and hostilities that are so often hurled at us; how do we meet up with their conflicts and confusions, how do we counter all the false values and lies given them by newspapers, their favorite radio or television programs, their teachers and friends?

The question arises: Do we or do we not take our child along with us (when no other arrangements can be made) to distribute leaflets, sell our paper, or participate in a picket line? Most of the mothers in the group feel that it is a mistake to subject a child to the hostility that often confronts us, or to confuse the child who cannot comprehend this hostility. Some parents feel that we must better equip our kids to withstand this abuse. One parent offered up a solution that the parents work out an exchange arrangement so that one mother take care of all children while the other mothers carry out their assignments. How are the other parents meeting this problem?

Then—Do you subject your child to the bad features of a May Day Parade hoping that the glowing, heroic aspects will predominate. There were many points of view about this.

Another question: How do you meet up with the confusion in the minds of our children when a favorite and highly esteemed teacher attacks everything the parents stand for; when the child is constantly made to feel that his parents' values are bad. One of our parents reported that her nine-year-old daughter, understanding how her parents felt about MacArthur, challenged her teacher's devotion to the not-so-fading-away general by telling her that she was wrong in trying to influence all the children to like MacArthur. But the parents felt this was the exception, that generally our children are confused, in conflict and often frustrated.

How do we best counteract the feeling on the part of our kids that they are "different" in the eyes of their friends, schoolmates and the whole world; children who want to conform, be like their friends who go to church or synagogue, stay at home on Jewish holidays, or are dismissed at Release Time to go to church.

These are but a few of the many problems we have tried to help one another with. We realize that there are many answers, and certainly no blueprints, that a great deal depends on your relationship with your child, the amount of security the family gives the child, etc., etc. Yet as the problems and questions do exist, discussion in the columns of the Woman's Page would be of immeasurable help.

Sincerely,
A GROUP OF MOTHERS.

A Mother's Fight for Her 3-Year-Old Child

By BETTY FELDMAN

A COURAGEOUS MOTHER in Seattle, Washington, has won a significant victory which affects all mothers in the United States. The Washington State Court, reversing a lower court decision, has ruled that "neither a religious belief (or lack of such belief) nor a political or social opinion is of itself grounds for divorce in this jurisdiction."

The outcome of the superior court decision is that Margaret Fanning Donaldson, former union organizer now active in the fight for peace, retains custody of her three-year-old son.

Two years ago Mrs. Donaldson sued for divorce on grounds of cruelty and excessive drinking. Her husband, Victor Donaldson, filed a counter-suit for divorce, asking custody of the child on the grounds that (a) Mrs. Donaldson was a Communist and therefore not fit to rear a child; (b) that she had given up practice of the Catholic faith. (He himself had long since abandoned practice of his former Protestant beliefs.)

The decision of Judge Hugh C. Todd was not only inhuman, but filled with menacing implications for any progressive mother. He declared that Mrs. Donaldson's past activity in the United Office and Professional Workers of America, and in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America was tantamount to membership in the Communist Party: "in the eyes of the law a prostitute is not fit parent for a child, and everyone knows what a Communist is!" He ruled that the boy should spend alternate years with each parent for four years, at the end of which time a superior court would decide the question of permanent custody.

During the periods when the boy was with his mother, Mrs. Donaldson was ordered to refrain from seeing her friends, the boy was to be sent to Sunday school and taught belief in a Supreme Being, and be brought up "as a loyal American." No such conditions were attached to the periods when Mr. Donaldson was to have custody.

Shortly after this decision was handed down, Victor Donaldson ceased providing for his son's support. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but was never served since Donaldson disappeared.

Mrs. Donaldson who correctly interpreted Judge Todd's decision as a long step towards thought control and an attack on the progressive movement, showed her mettle by taking leadership in the fight to reverse Judge Todd's decision, helping to organize a Defense Committee, and taking part in the growing peace movement.

On May 24 the Washington State Supreme Court reversed Judge Todd's decision by ruling that Mr. Donaldson had not shown adequate grounds for a divorce. By also denying Mrs. Donaldson's original suit, it limited that courageous mother's victory, which nevertheless remains a far-reaching one: that her beliefs and thoughts cannot rob her of her child.

THE WORKER

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THE TRENTON SIX,, pictured together in the New Jersey court on the day before the verdict freeing four and sentencing two to life imprisonment. They are (left to right): James Thorpe, Ralph Cooper, Collis English, McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie and Horace Wilson.

From Scottsboro to Trenton

It is twenty years—and many more miles—from Scottsboro, Alabama, to Trenton, New Jersey. But there is a great historical parallel between the Scottsboro frameup and the Trenton 6 case.

By ABNER W. BERRY

ON A HOT July night back in 1937, New Yorkers packed the old Hippodrome at 43d St. and Sixth Ave. to greet four young Negroes just arrived from Alabama. It was a joyous crowd celebrating a victory over lynch justice. For the four Negroes were part of nine who had received eight death sentences and one of life imprisonment in Scottsboro, Alabama, in April, 1931. "Rape" was the framed-up charge against them.

During the six years that intervened between their arrest on a freight car at Paint Rock, Alabama, and the Hippodrome meeting, the entire world had been aroused to their defense. U. S. Embassies had been beseiged with delegations and demonstrations. Few cities in the United States had not witnessed "Free the Scottsboro Boys" parades. Leaflets, pamphlets, sermons, speeches and editorials fairly covered the land. For the first time since Reconstruction, lynch law was challenged and its victims rescued.

Five Were Held Hostage

But Alabama "justice" was not completely defeated. Five victims were held as hostages. Olen Montgomery, Willie Roberson, Roy Wright and Eugene Williams were freed. But Heywood Patterson, Ozzie Powell, Andy Wright, Charley Weems and Clarence Norris were held. White supremacy had to be upheld. The word of a white woman and of white officials had to be backed up by the courts.

During the 17 years that elapsed between the arrest of the "Scottsboro Boys" (they ranged in age at the time from 13 to 20 years—four of them below the age of 18), Powell, Wright and Norris were paroled. (Paroled as criminals for a crime they did not commit.) Patterson found his chance at the end of 17 years in a living hell and escaped.

Now, 20 years after the beginning of the Scottsboro Case, Trenton, New Jersey, has presented us with a "Northern" variety of the same brand of white supremacy "justice." On August, 1948, an all-white jury brought in a verdict of guilty against six Negroes charged with a robbery-murder. The only evidence against the six men was contained in "confessions" introduced by Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe and repudiated by the defendants.

It was the word of the white prosecutor in this case against the testimony of six Negro marginal workers. The prosecutor represented the State. His word prevailed, just as the white woman's word plus the white officials had prevailed in Scottsboro. In Scottsboro the State proved that a woman of doubtful morals had been intimate with some man shortly before the Negroes were arrested. In the case of the six Negroes in Trenton it was proven that a 72-year-old storekeeper, William Horner had been killed on the morning of Jan. 27, 1948, with a blunt instrument. Then the prosecutor "proved" that it was POSSIBLE for the six Negroes to have been there. What was lacking in evidence, the Trenton officials made up for with "confessions." That was enough to send six Negroes to death.

Six Snatched From Death

But just as in the Scottsboro case, this type of "justice" was challenged. The International Labor Defense with its combination of mass and legal defense made the name "Scottsboro" known around the world. A so-called "criminal prosecution" was exposed for what is was—the judicial form of the national oppression of the Negro people. In the Trenton Six Case, the Civil Rights Congress snatched the men from the electric chair, won a state Supreme Court reversal by rallying worldwide support from among the peoples.

The six men—Ralph Cooper, Collis

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



SCOTTSBORO — The nine Negro youth at the time of their arrest. Troops with fixed bayonets can be seen in the rear of the picture.

World of Labor

Taking Stock Since the Labor Leaders Walked Out

By George Morris

MORE THAN TWO MONTHS HAVE PASSED since the United Labor Policy Committee returned to the war mobilization posts with a statement expressing great hopes the complaints that led to their walkout would be settled in a satisfactory manner. Nearly a half year has passed since this body representing AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood unions began its fight for some regard for labor within the unfolding war mobilization drive. What have been the results so far?



Last week's action in the Senate on controls, killing even what little price or rent control or price rollbacks were still possible under the expired act, should give a measure of the ULPC's success. The main excuse that the ULPC gave when it went back into the war machinery's fold was its confidence in a new controls bill. The 60 days left were to be given to a "grass-roots" drive for real "anti-inflation" provisions in the law.

If speeches and "anti-inflation" conferences were all that was needed to achieve the result, there were plenty of them. But it takes more than that to make an impression on the sort of people who make up the 82nd Congress. When the crucial votes came up in the Senate on continuing authority to rollback prices to some limited degree allowed in the old law, those whom labor calls its "friends" mustered an all-time low of 25 votes. As the **New York Post's** Washington correspondent wrote:

"It was the 1946 OPA story all over again as the **farm bloc rode high and the consumer bit the dust.**"

How can the labor leaders continue to submit to the wage freeze, which they take part in administering, in face of not even a real pretense that we have price control? How can they continue to prattle about "equality of sacrifice" in face of a 21 percent increase in net profit for corporations in the first quarter of 1951 over the same quarter last year? Can they tell their members they have had any success on the tax issue in face of the new 12½ percent hike in pay envelope deductions Congress is voting?

Meanwhile, prices continue to climb even according to the government's Price Index which everybody knows is rigged against labor. The new rise of .4 percent in the index brought the officially recognized increase for the year since the Korea war broke out to 9.5 percent—11 percent since January, 1950, the date on which the 10 percent wage freeze is based.

Despite the fact that the real increase since January, 1950, is at least 15 percent, the Wage Stabilization Board still clings to the 10 percent limit as thousands of "above ceiling" cases pile up and no agreement could be reached for a new wage formula.

The charge often made in this column that real wages are dropping as the war economy unfolds, are fully confirmed in the U. S. Department of Labor's own study of wage trends in 1950 contained in the June issue of the **Monthly Labor Review.** That study says that "despite the acceleration of pay rises during the second half of 1950 most of the rise in 'real' wages occurred before the Korean conflict."

This, according to the study, was due to the fact that the price index showed a rise of only a little more than one percent between January and June, 1950. But from June to January, the first six months of Korea warfare, the C. of L. index rose 6.6 percent. That, together with last October's tax hike, more than wiped out the rise in earnings.

If that held in the first six months, as the effect of the Korea war only began to show itself, how much more true has it been in the second half of the year since Korea? Even the BLS monthly reports of "spendable" average weekly earnings in terms of 1939 dollars, admits a drop of nearly a dollar from last December's level to March—from $33.77 to $32.87 a week in terms of 1939 dollars for a worker with three dependents.

On top of everything is the increasing evidence of a recession within the war economy. Hundreds of thousands of auto workers are being laid off for periods ranging from several weeks to months and the New York area has suffered a particularly heavy fresh unemployment as a result of cutbacks in civilian fields.

If labor leaders had cause to complain last January that they are being used for only "window dressing" in the war mobilization machinery, they certainly have good reason to complain now. They do, that is, if they have the slightest regard for their members. Ranting against "communism" will neither cover up the fact that conditions have grown worse, nor satisfy the restless union members.

The Union They Couldn't Split

Millions of dollars, raids by powerful unions, physical violence and terror have failed to split the workers away from the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, a union with militant traditions going back more than 50 years. Here are the reasons for the union's remarkable victories.

DENVER, Colorado

THE entire labor movement has been impressed by the unbroken string of 13 election victories chalked up by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The victories, recorded at such widely scattered points as Tacoma, Wash., Miami, Ariz., and Torrington, Conn., were over raiders from the CIO Steelworkers, CIO Auto Workers, AFL Chemical Workers and AFL Cement Lime & Gypsum Workers.

In almost every case, Mine-Mill won in the face of unprecedented redbaiting by the raiding union and a thoroughly hostile local press and radio. In at least three cases, Catholic clergymen sided openly with the raiders and brought heavy pressure on its parishioners to vote against Mine-Mill. And at Buffalo, N. Y., where Mine-Mill defeated an all-out raid by the United Auto Workers at American Brass (Anaconda), the American Legion entered the campaign on the side of UAW.

The new wave of raids began as Mine-Mill prepared to open its 1951 bargaining drive, in which goals of 30 cents an hour wage increases and a $100 monthly (not including Social Security payments) pension plan had been set. They also climaxed an 18-month period of raids by the CIO steel union which began even before Mine-Mill was expelled from CIO in January, 1950.

Wherever the raiders appeared, bargaining was immediately disrupted. Either the company insisted there was "doubt as to who represented the workers," or the NLRB intervened on behalf of raiding petitioners. The Mine-Mill locals involved therefore pressed for "consent" elections, in order to dispose of the issue as quickly as possible.

$2,500,000 For Raids

In Montana, Arizona, Utah, New York and Connecticut, the raiders had been campaigning steadily—and at great expense—for as long as a year by way of preparation for the elections this spring. Estimates of the money spent on these raids against long-established Mine-Mill locals run as high as $2,500,000.

The appeals included redbaiting, anti-Negro prejudice, anti-Jewish prejudice, anti-Mexican prejudice, anti-Italian prejudice, religious intolerance, bribery, liquor and various forms of vice.

Although redbaiting was the chief weapon used in the early stages of every campaign, the raiders were forced in the final days to abandon it as no longer effective.

A favorite piece of literature used by the CIO steel union was a reprint of an article which appeared in MacLean's Magazine—the Canadian Satevepost—charging that Canada's "security" was threatened by the "Communist-run" union at the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.'s lead smelter in Trail, B.C.

The article had been printed by Mac-

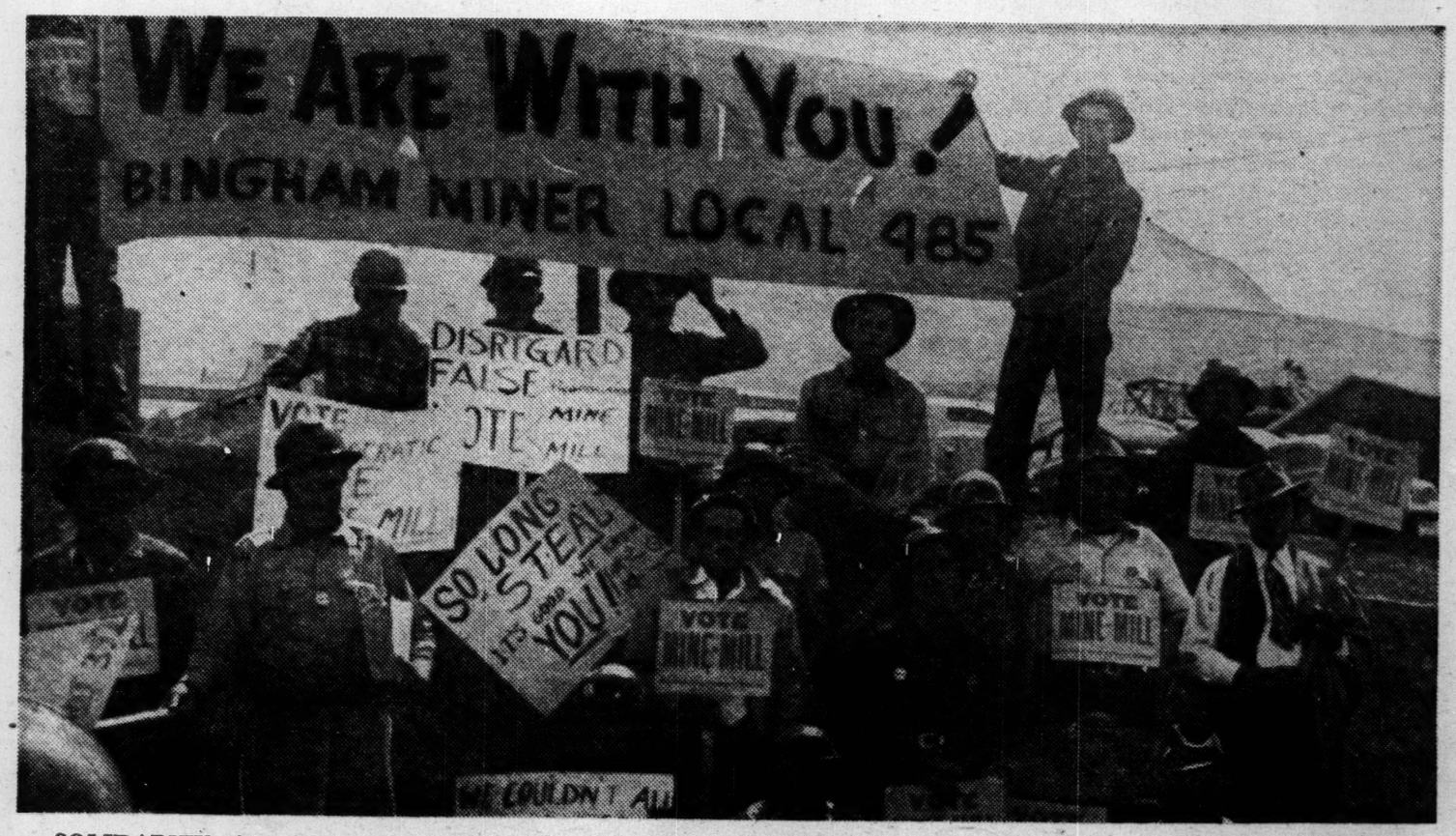
(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

MINE-MILL ELECTION BOX SCORE

Tacoma, Wash. (American Smelting & Refining)	Mine-Mill	775
	CIO Steel	154
Great Falls, Mont. (Anaconda Copper Mining Co.)	Mine-Mill	734
	CIO Steel	287
East Helena, Mont. (American Smelting & Refining Co.	Mine-Mill	186
	CIO Steel	67
Miami, Ariz. (Miami Copper Co.)	Mine-Mill	343
	CIO Steel	175
Miami, Ariz. (Int'l Smelting & Refining Co.)	Mine-Mill	68
	CIO Steel	21
Buffalo, N. Y. (American Brass Co.)	Mine-Mill	838
	CIO-UAW	424
Torrington, Conn. (American Brass Co.)	Mine-Mill	472
	CIO-UAW	424
Magna, Utah (Kennecott Copper Co.)	Mine-Mill	1090
	CIO Steel	239
Hayden, Ariz. (American Smelting & Refining)	Mine-Mill	106
	AFL	6
Sonora, Calif. (U. S. Lime Products Co.)	Mine-Mill	56
	AFL	6
Perth Amboy, N. J. (American Smelting & Refining)	Mine-Mill	1040
	AFL	211

Anaconda, Mont. (Anaconda Copper Co.), NLRB demanded that CIO Steel withdraw its petition on the ground it lacked sufficient evidence of membership.

Trail, British Columbia (Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.), B. C. Labor Board threw out a CIO Steel election petition for the second time, asserting that fraudulent application cards had been presented.



SOLIDARITY of Mine-Mill Local 485 with Arthur-Magna Millmen's Local 392 was expressed by more than 50 Bingham Canyon (Utah) workers who journeyed to the Arthur and Magna mills to help campaign against CIO Steel raiders. The Bingham Canyon copper miners, who work at the biggest open pit in the world, urged the millmen to stand by Mine-Mill and their chain-wide Kennecott Bargaining Council. They did.

Collective Bargaining in the USSR

Mr. Throttlebottom would think you were crazy if you brought up the housing shortage in contract negotiations. But Soviet plant workers solve that—and plenty more—in collective agreement at the shop level.

By JOSEPH CLARK

The Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, USSR

MAYBE you've been on your plant bargaining committee and have negotiated a contract with the bosses. Can you ever remember discussing the kind of apartment you want the boss to provide for the workers, in addition to higher wages? Did you ever suggest that the boss should stop deducting social security taxes from your wages, that he should pay the cost, and that your plant committee should administer the social security funds?

Sounds fantastic, doesn't it? But these are not strange subjects to workers in the Soviet Union who have negotiated collective agreements with management. Let's see how such a collective agreement is arrived at in Soviet industries. Let's take it at the plant level to find out how it affects each working man or woman.

The plant I've chosen is the Caliber Instrument Works of Moscow, the biggest one making micrometers and measuring tools for all sorts of machines and vehicles, from tiny, microscopically calibrated instruments to others many yards high. I examined various shops of the plant, talked with the chairman of the trade union committee, the assistant chairman, a woman, with workers at their machines, as well as with the plant director and engineers.

No Puzzle: Workers Run It

I sought answers to questions many American union members have about trade unions here: How are workers' standards protected in the Soviet Union? Do the workers participate in discussions of a contract? How is the contract administered, once it's adopted? Can workers present grievances under the contract?

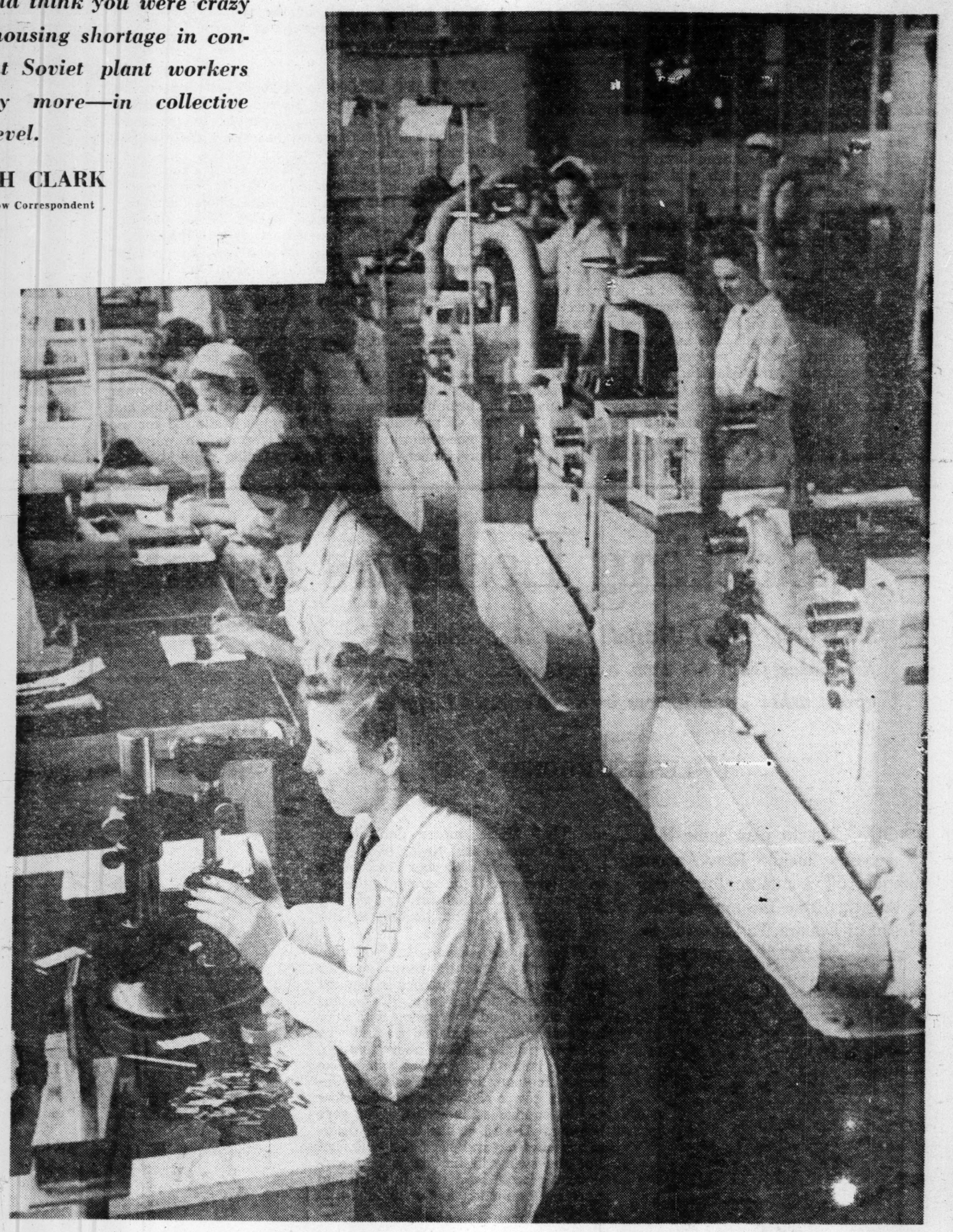
Nikolai T. Kitsa is chairman of the union at Caliber. There was a puzzled smile on his face when I asked him how he became chairman. "I was elected," he replied. Each shop of the factory elects a shop committee of from five to about 12 members. Then the entire union membership has a general meeting—in a hall controlled by the union. members and furnished by the plant—where nominations are made for the plant committee. This is the chief body of the union at Caliber. About 18 workers were nominated for the committee, Kitsa explained, and then in a secret ballot 15 were elected. He was chosen chairman.

Working directly under the plant committee are nine separate commissions elected by the members. Each one of the commissions administers a separate phase of the contract. Thus, there's a wage commission, one for cultural activity, one on housing, another controls the social insurance funds, another personnel and labor force, another health and physical culture, etc., The shop committees see to the enforcement of the contract for their workers.

Discussion of the annual collective agreement starts at a shop level. They take up all phases of work and conditions—wages, safety provisions, health provisions, housing, vacations, upgrading of workers, welfare of the children of the workers, and the fulfillment of the plan for the plant's production. Every single worker in the plant has the right to make proposals, to discuss, to criticize. Finally, at a general plant meeting the last discussion is held and the workers vote on the adoption of the agreement.

It's There In Black and White

I saw the printed copy of the final agreement which had been adopted recently at Caliber, signed by the director and trade union chairman. It was a most detailed document. It tells what work is expected from the men and women at the machines, from the foremen, the engineers, technicians, etc. It lists the pay scales, states the safety provisions, accident prevention regulations, ventilation and sanitary provisions in the factory. It tells what dining room facilities are required, including special dining rooms for workers who need special diets. The polyclinic, the night sanatorium, dental and medical care (all free) for the workers are provided. It describes the responsibilities of management for improving working conditions, including the expenditure of 200,000 rubles in 1951 just for making life and work in the plant more agreeable.



Women working at precision instruments at the Caliber Instrument Works in Moscow.

Who's the Government?

Among the workers in the Caliber Instrument Workers of Moscow there are:

- **5 Members of the regional Soviet**
- **3 Members of the City Soviet**
- **1 Member of the Oblast Soviet**
- **1 Member of the Supreme Soviet**
- **28 Assistant peoples judges**
- **1 Assistant member of the Supreme Court, USSR**

Everybody gets at least a two-week vacation, and for workers doing more difficult operations it's a month—at full pay. On top of that, the contract specifies that the plant, industry or union will pay most of the cost of vacations spent at special resorts maintained in the South, on the Baltic and near Moscow. The contract also makes provision for the training of new workers and the maintenance of permanent trade schools connected with the plant.

Hey, Boss— Build Me A House!

A very important section of the contract provides for the building of new homes for the workers. I saw the four large apartment houses already occupied, a new one in construction and more are planned.

Apprentices start working at 500 rubles a month and the term of apprenticeship is only a few months. Wages go to 2,000 rub0les a month. When you consider that rent for a three-room apartment with all utilities comes to about 50 rubles a month, that a three-course meal with a generous meat dish included comes to four rubles in the dining rooms, that children are cared for, all meals provided, at a cost of about 25 rubles a month and that all medical attention, dentistry, operations, convalescence, etc., are free, that you are paid wages when sick or injured, you see that this is a high wage standard.

In all cases, workers can upgrade themselves, and the contract says that the plant must provide classes, courses, training to help them achieve greater skill. Since the entire wage system is based on payment in proportion to the quantity and quality of work done, it's clear that there is no limit to the opportunities workers have to improve their position.

Every worker can get a copy of the printed agreement to keep tabs on its fulfillment. But all shop committee members, all union functionaries, have to keep a copy handy all the time, because they are responsible to see that it's carried out.

At any time, any worker in any department or shop who has a grievance may present that grievance to a member of his shop committee. The committee may then take it up with the persons in charge of that shop. If the worker doesn't get satisfaction, the committee can take it to the plant committee and highest officials of the works. If the worker still doesn't get satisfaction—and this happens very rarely—the union, or the worker himself, can take the matter to the executive council of the entire union, or to the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Every three months there's a general

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Japan Economy Geared to Warmakers

PEKING.

DOCUMENTS of the Japanese Chamber of Economic Stabilization and the Foreign Ministry's Investigation Bureau reveal the extent to which the economy of Japan has been hitched to the Wall Street warchariot. And official statistics reveal the effects of this criminal policy of the Occupation and the Yoshida government on the civilian population.

Decisions of the Yoshida regime provided that Japan will supply the American invasion forces with all possible strategic materials and manpower; that Japanese private enterprises will accept American orders for war materials and that Japanese factories will repair tanks, aeroplanes, guns, tractors and landing craft for the Americans.

★

IN FACT, Japan has been a military supply base of the Americans since the outbreak of the Korean war. All monopolized enterprises have been busy meeting the purchase orders of the American armed forces and all former Japanese arsenals have been used to produce or repair various kinds of weapons. These arsenals include the Sagami Arms Manufacturing Factory, the Iwakuni Fuel Factory, the Army Gunpowder Factory, the First Army Arsenal and the former navy arsenals in the Kure Harbor, Ominato, Inaizuru and Sasebo.

The Kyodo News Agency reported on May 10 that Japan would receive a total of $400,000,000 from the American military buyers by the end of June. This amount would be 49.3 percent of the total value of Japan's exports last year.

★

AT LEAST 150,000 to 200,000 Japanese are already engaged in military service for the American aggression. In April alone, American troops seized 36.3 percent of Japan's seagoing vessels and 40 percent of its railway rolling stock for military use.

A Kyodo dispatch of June 5 reports that the Chamber of Economic Stabilization of the Yoshida Government admitted that Japan had been included in America's war mobilization system. In fact, Japan's peaceful industries have been strangled. Owing to the lack of capital the import of foodstuff and raw materials for light industry has increased sharply. In July and August last year, the import of cereals increased by 50 percent, and cotton by 48 percent.

★

FREIGHT and passenger transport between various ports is stagnant for lack of transport facilities. Two million tons of goods piled up on the national railways by April this year. At the same time, electric power has been under control of the American authorities, and only 45 percent of the total supply is allowed for use by non-military industries and for civilian purposes. Many timber, textile and ricegrinding mills in Tokyo and Osaka have been forced to suspend work or close down entirely.

Up to March this year there were 950,0000 urban unemployed. In addition, there were 5,500,000 unemployed in the rural areas. Currency inflation has become more and more malignant; 410,000,000,000 yen were issued up to the end of April this year. The economic crisis is now rapidly deepening.

★

AN EDITORIAL in the Asahi Shimbun stated that the total number of Japan's' agricultural workers was 14,000,000, of whom 52 percent were women. In July, last year, the percentage of women agricultural workers was actually as high as 70. In the busy farming season the women have to labor 12 hours a day in the fields and do roughly four hours' household work in addition. Such extreme hard labor causes many miscarriages and deprives the women of any rest after childbirth.

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Health, cases of abortion have been increasing. Known cases of abortion were 168,961 in 1949 and 480,111 in 1950.

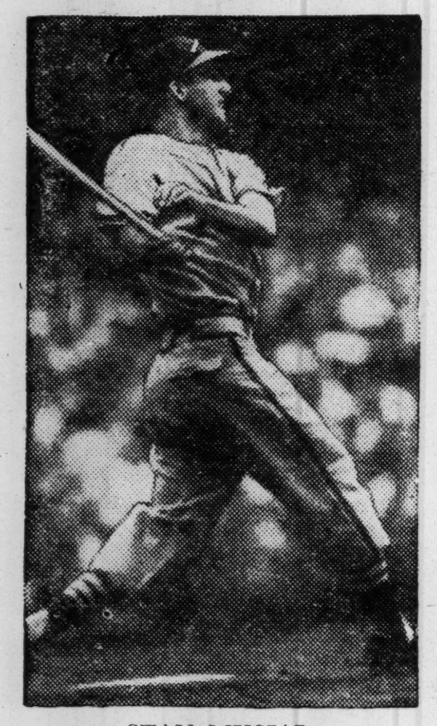
Japanese children, too, live in misery. According to official data, 430,000 out of the 600,000 school children in 30 prefectures are always absent from school, because they have to help their families work for a living. Another 600,000 children cannot afford to attend school.

Batting Lessons from the Master

Stan (The Man) Musial gives the youngsters five rules from his own experiences. . . . Talks about other good hitters in the National League.

By LESTER RODNEY

GOING out to play some ball, young man? How about stopping off a minute for a few batting tips from the master, Stan Musial of Donora, Pa., and the St.



STAN MUSIAL

Louis Cardinals, the National League's outstanding hitter over the past decade.

Stan the Man, the lean and hungry looking lefthanded stylist who has a nine-year average of .346, says there's nothing to it if you follow five basic rules. Here they are:

- Don't think about your batting average. **(Except, he should add, when it comes contract signing time!)**
- Don't even think primarily of getting a base hit.
- Just concentrate on meeting the ball solidly and smoothly.
- Don't try to outguess the pitcher—whether he is going to throw a curve or fast ball. For one thing, it could be dangerous if you guess wrong, and second, the best hitters are always ready for anything.
- Concentrate on your follow-through. This is important. The combination of meeting the ball solidly and follow through will get you your share of base hits.

By "meeting the ball solidly and smoothly," Musial means don't lunge fiercely at every pitch. Swing hard, sure, but swing evenly with your bat moving on a level with the ground, neither "uppercutting" the ball into the air, nor "chopping wood" and beating it into the ground.

Follow through means that you continue your swing all the way even after bat has met ball. If you are a lefthanded hitter, like Stan the Man, this means that you will end your swing with your bat over your right shoulder. And vice versa for righties. The follow through, equally important in other sports like tennis, football, bowling, golf, guarantees the power of your swing. In other words, strange as it seems, what your bat does AFTER it hits the ball determines how far and hard the ball flies! For the swing in batting is one continuous process from start to finish and can't be terminated in the middle with good results.

All five of Musial's rules for young batters stress one thing—the utmost concentration once you step into the batter's box. That's why you shouldn't be thinking about anything else but meeting the ball well—not about batting averages, getting a hit, or what the pitcher is liable to throw.

Most young batters, Musial feels, are too home run and "pull" conscious.

"I learned by experience when I tried to become a home run hitter," the six foot, 175 pound, 30-year-old star says. "It was after the 1948 season, when I had hit 30 homers, one less than Ralph Kiner hit in leading the league.

"I got too home run conscious. I thought I could become a great home run hitter in 1949. I changed my style. With right field as my power field I tried to hit them high and far all the time. I soon discovered my mistake.

"The pitchers were throwing to my new weakness—the outside corner of the plate. My average dwindled. Everyone wanted to know what had happened.

"After a couple of months my average was way under .300 and I finally changed my swing again," Musial continues. "I went back to meeting the outside pitch solidly and driving it naturally to left field instead of trying to pull every pitch far and high to right. I came out of my slump almost immediately and finished the season with a .338 average. I'm told I hit about .390 over the last month of the season. Ever since then, I have no longer thought of hitting home runs. That record is held by Babe Ruth and it can remain on the books for all time as far as I'm concerned."



This then is the real explanation of a "slump" that had everyone guessing at the time.

By the way, this doesn't mean that Musial never hits home runs any more. When he gets a pitch he can pull with power, his natural swing is apt to knock it out of the park. Ask the Giant and Dodger pitchers. He still banged 28 homers last season. Brooklynites who have been watching him wreck their team for years will attest to the fact that he has put more home runs into the left field seats, too, than any other modern lefthanded batter. His perfect form and follow through enable him to hit outside pitches to the "opposite field" with enough power to occasionally send it all the way.

Speaking of opposing hitters in the National League, Musial mentions Duke Snider of the Dodgers, Richie Ashburn of the Phils and Gus Bell of the Pirates as good young hitters who should be threats for the batting title for years to come. Snider, he says, is the most powerful. He pulls most of the pitches but can whack a fast outside pitch a long ways in the opposite direction, too.

"Ashburn," he goes on, "has the right system of merely meeting the ball. He's liable to hit it anywhere. And he has the speed to beat out infield hits. Bell is another interesting young hitter who should come along fast if he has no blind spot.

"Those are only a few of the good young hitters in our league," concluded Stan. "And don't forget a pretty good 'old' one—Jackie Robinson!"

The 1951 batting race is still between these two great hitters.

Workers' Letters from the Shops

A Shop Worker Speaks in Rhyme

Editor, Worker:

Enclosed is a piece in rhyme, titled "An Auto Worker Speaks On a Peace Resolution at a Union Meeting," that is clipped from the Gear and Axle Building column of **Ford Facts**, paper of Ford Local 600, UAW. Thought your readers might be interested.

—Ford Worker

Brother Chairman: Now that I have the floor,
I have something to say on peace and war;
Our Company laid off thousands today,
And ten thousand at Ford will get no pay.
Hudson, GM, Chrysler—from east to west,
They lay off some and they speed up the rest;
They say, "No steel for cars, just tanks for war,"
Then sweat our guts and boot us out the door.
Landlords raise the rent, prices fly a kite;
Taxes piling up, wages frozen tight;
We're up against a pair of loaded dice,
This bosses game of "equal sacrifice."
Ask around Martinsville how do they feel,
Or Lieutenant Gilbert's twenty year deal;
Ask Mrs. Ingram! Ask Mrs. McGee!
Tell me, brother, are the Trenton Six free?
You sent me to Lansing on McGee's case,
To help save a man condemned for his race;
Bill Hood of 600 spoke for the bunch,
He damn near cried but his words were a punch.
"Just look at me, Soapy, what do you see?
A black man, mister, who wants to be free.
I was born black, lived black, I'll die that way,—
By God, how much do you want us to pay?
For that crime . . . ? The only guilt of McGee . . .
You beat us, starve us, hang us from a tree;
Now we die in Korea in a war
That's bringin' Mississippi to their shore."
But Mister Gov'ner never interfered,
They pulled the switch while fascist mobsters jeered.
And freedom's light throughout the world went dim,
And part of each of us died too with him.
Sure, they can call us names an' brand us red,
They done that before when we struck for bread;
Henry scoured prisons for his goon squad.
Klansman rode with black-jack an' with steel rod.
You remember the sit-down up in Flint,
How GM told the papers what to print;
You know how they screamed, "It's revolution!
Save the nation! Save the constitution!"
Just fightin' for a union, so we're reds,
Food an clothing for our kids, "Break their heads!"
The right to be a man . . . not lick their boot,
Out comes the National Guard prepared to shoot.
That's hist'ry now but it ain't over yet,
We still ain't got what we've right to get;
And now they want to plunge the world in war,
Their crazy lust for profits . . . more an' more.
Well, damn it, we're the people, we say "NO!"
Our kids have got a right to live an' grow;
Stand up on your feet! Make 'em hear you yell:
"We'll see your atom bombs an' you in hell!"
Fellow workers, are you ready to vote?
Mister Truman, Mister GM, take note!
Who favors the motion? Raise up your hand!
One hundred million rose throughout the land.

—By H.L.S.

WHY THEY STOPPED IN BETHLEHEM

Bethlehem, Pa.

Worker Correspondence Editor:

Over 1,000 steel workers from the Blast Furnace and Sintering departments walked out on May 25 in protest against speedup which had increased the winds on the furnaces as high as 20 percent. The Blast Furnace men have been on straight hourly rates, and thus get no more money for the greatly increased production demanded of them. They demanded an incentive plan which they figured would net them as high as 14 cents an hour. They got nowhere in the crucial lower steps of the cumbersome grievance procedure.

The Bethlehem Steel Company was hysterical. The day the walkout started J. M. Sylvester, General Manager of the Bethlehem plant, called it a "wildcat strike." After the striking steelworkers had turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of Steel Union staffmen to return to work, Sylvester issued another statement, calling it an "outlaw strike." He threw in the war program, through which Bethlehem Steel is getting such hugh profits and tax write-offs, and said: "When our boys are fighting in Korea how can any group of men attempt to sabotage steel production which is so badly needed for our defense effort?"

The Company suspended three shop stewards, two from the Blast Furnace and one from the Sintering plant.

The following day Steel Union District Director C. B. Newell convinced the men to go back to work, with the promise that the grievance and the suspensions would be settled at a "hearing" with the Company in 10 days. At the end of the ten days the steelworkers were ready to go out again if the men were not reinstated and the grievance settled favorably, so the Company delayed its answer for another "cool-off" period.

During this "cool off" period the wildest rumors were spread around town. Local reactionary Democratic Party figures spread rumors that they got facts from Un-American Activities Committeeman Congressman Francis Walter that Communists had instigated the Blast Furnace strike. They yelled





"traitor" and "sabotage" at the Blast Furnacemen, who were simply demanding that they be paid for their increased production.

During the "cool off" period the Company hired a number of Lehigh University students in the Blast Furnace department for the summer.

At the end of the second cool-off period the Company figured the men had been split enough to give a blunt "NO" answer to the grievance, and to continue indefinitely the suspension of the shop stewards. Steel Union officials helped sell this deal to the workers by redbaiting, by putting the grievance back in the third step of the grievance procedure, and by promising the men the best possible union "lawyer" to represent them.

Most of the Blast Furnacemen and many other steelworkers are not satisfied by this answer. Steelworkers have learned from experience to have no confidence in the grievance procedure from the third step up. The problem of speedup is affecting all steelworkers at an increasing pace, and there was tremendous support for the Blast Furnace struggle. Many of the shop stewards and rank-and-file are seriously concerned at the firing of the three shop stewards. They see it as a serious threat to their economic conditions. And they wonder when the Company and Bethlehem Globe Times were trying to keep the firing quiet, and rely on false redbaiting rumors, why their union officials made no public statements against this intimidation of shop stewards, and calling upon all steelworkers to back them up.

In any case the Company has seen only the beginning of the struggle of the Blast Furnacemen and thousands of other Bethlehem steelworkers against their war speedup program and intimidation of their shop stewards.

—Bethlehem Steelworker.

A Youth Goes Out Into the World

TACOMA, Wash.

Worker Correspondence Editor:

Although I have just turned 18 I have already had some experiences working that I would like to tell about and hope that it will help other young people who are looking for jobs.

When I first started working I continued going to high school. I was getting $15 a month and room and board. For this I did all housework, cleaning, washing clothes and dishes and caring for three children. Also on Sunday I would work eight hours as waitress in a cafe owned by the people who hired me and sometimes on Friday or Saturday night (my nights off) I would do dishes at the cafe.

The second job I kept care of six children for $30 a month, room and board. My employer would keep me out of school a lot to help her at home. Also her husband tried to take advantage of the fact that he was employer and I was worker by trying to get fresh.

The third job I had was at a first class restaurant. I was working from noon to 8 p.m. but getting paid only from 3 to 8 p.m., as my employer said they couldn't afford to pay me the other three hours as I didn't have too much experience. I did not belong to the union and was not yet 18. When they paid me they took nothing out for social security.

After a week, an older waitress came on and I was laid off. After paying back a loan ($5) for uniform and a small personal debt, I had only $2 left out of the $9 pay for five days.

Then I got a job at an all-night restaurant, at union wages, although I was not a member of the union. I worked from 7 p.m. straight through until 7 the next morning four days a week. I had to quit schoo' just a few weeks before school was out. My employer knew I wasn't in the union, but did not tell me to get a permit, and when the union checked on conditions, I was again laid off.

Next I filled in as a dishwasher for one day at a drive-in. I washed dishes, peeled potatoes and made french fries for nine hours and got $5.

I learned quite a bit from these experiences, namely that it's awful tough for a young person to get along on their own. I think the unions should do something about this chiseling of the bosses and taking advantage of the young workers or the youth will turn against the unions.

Alice L.

No 'Prosperity' In Grand Rapids

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

Editor, Worker:

The threat of war layoffs loomed for thousands of workers in this community as a result of the NPA order slashing automotive production by 37 percent with heavy cutbacks in metals for general consumer goods production.

It is estimated that a minimum of 1,000 workers will be ladi off a. General Motors, 500 at Nash-Kelvinator, a similar number at Hayes, with other hundreds affected at Michigan Bumper and numerous smaller plants.

Grand Rapids is a parts producing center with employment in these industries dependent on the major automotive production centers. While furniture manufacturing remains an important industry, it no longer holds the lead insofar as employment is concerned. Thus, this locality, like the larger automotive centers, is presently face to face with an unemployment problem of significant proportions.

Laid-Off

S.O.S.

To Our Correspondents

Your letters are slower than ever. I know you have many things on your mind, and it's hot, but if you don't rush in some shop reports, we won't have a shop correspondence page. I particularly address this to many of you who have clamored for the shop page and gave us assurance that when it gets going you'll make the most of it. This is no time to fall back on promises!

Shop Correspondence Editor.

FROM SHOP PAPERS:

Honored by Congress, Then Screened

Below we reprint an item from the Black Gang Worker, voice of the Rank and File of the Marine Firemen and Oilers Union on the West Coast:

* * *

The test of the pudding is in the eating. That test holds true for a union man when he's confronted with the Coast Guard. Not so many weeks ago, Brother McClusky, a member of the MFOW, was screened off his ship. McClusky is the holder of the "Congressional Medal of Honor," America's highest military honor. That didn't impress the Coast Guard any—becase McClusky was an outspoken guy.

He didn't like to be shoved around by any one, be it engineer, Coast Guard or union official. He spoke up when he saw an act of injustice committed against a fellow union brother. His scalp wore the scars of the 1934 and '36 strikes. Every cop on the Pacific Coast knew Mac, and none of them felt happy when they heard he was doing picket duty. If the cops hated him you can guess how the finks felt, because Mac has an undying hatred against any man that would fink on another man who was fighting for militant unionism and better conditions.

It didn't take the Coast Guard long to hunt McClusky down and tell him that he was "a bad security risk." The captain on board ship did everything possible to keep Mac on board, but the Coast Guard said "No."

So far, there has been no indication that any of the officials are going to "bat" for Mac—because Mac just isn't the type of guy that will "boot lick" with the pie cards in order to get in their good graces.

A little while back we were only too happy to take a man in our union that had the scars of battle carved in his scalp through struggle on the picket lines. Today, that is out. The Coast Guard is the deciding factor that permits a man to belong to the MFOW or remain out. Of course, this came about with the full cooperation of the officials in office.

The Coast Guard didn't tell the officials to issue new books to its members, it was the brain child of the present officials who announced that "no new books would be issued to any member unless he passed the Coast Guard screening."

Nothing makes any difference any more, be it Congressional Medal of Honor, militant fighting on the picket line, a good union record of securing conditions. Nothing is of importance, unless—you stand in good with the present officials.

A nod from any of the officials to the Coast Guard in your direction means that you're due for the axe. It wasn't so long ago that we branded the Coast Guard as a fink outfit when Truman stated that he would "use the Army and Navy to break the strike of the maritime workers." Now our officials have crawled into the same bunk with them. **A fine marriage, indeed.**

Ted Tinsley Says...

HOW TO BE A JUDGE

A suggestion for a speech by Harold R. Medina

Youth of America! I have been asked to give you a brief lecture on how to be a good judge. If you are an attorney, you must land yourself a job prosecuting Communists on some such charge as leaving a building or licking envelopes. This will guarantee you a promotion. If you are a judge and you handle such a case, you will also get a promotion.

When attorneys defending Communists speak, you must beat your breast, proclaim your own martyrdom, and beatify yourself. You must declare that your patience is at an end, and you must accuse the lawyers of dragging things out and wasting the government's time and money.

Be sure that you take this attitude ONLY in cases involving Communists. As you know, I have been sitting on an anti-trust case in which the defending attorneys took over 60 days to make their opening statement. In such situations you must be sweet, kind, considerate, patient, and ever-loving. Under these conditions you must not, under any circumstances, threaten, storm, rock in your chair, roll your eyes to heaven, clasp your hands fervently, or peel an onion.

Now I would like to give you another pointer in the art of being a federal judge. In the trial of the eleven Communists in Foley Square, a fellow named McGohey (he also got a promotion) was the prosecuting attorney. All McGohey did was read pieces of books out loud. He picked random passages from Lenin's **State and Revolution** and similar works. He had ten pounds of books at his side, and he read a few sentences from the middle, end, or appendix, of each book. Naturally, the passages he read were unintelligible in this form to the jury—but why should the jury know more than McGohey?

McGohey was a good excerpt reader. His case was clinched.

But, dear listeners, do not draw drastic conclusions from this. Again let me draw on my own experience. I have been sitting on another case involving Harold Stanley, partner in the banking firm of Morgan, Stanley & Company, defendants in an anti-trust suit.

Ten years ago Stanley, speaking for the House of Morgan, testified before the Federal Communications Commission. The Department of Justice used parts of this testimony in the anti-trust suit against the company.

In such a case the judge must see that justice is done! You must follow a principled policy, just as I did. Naturally, I could not let this use of the testimony go unchallenged. I pointed out that it was entirely wrong to use excerpts out of context from Stanley's testimony. Why, you can't take matters of public record and just read sentences and paragraphs out of the middle!

Remember, then, that a good judge permits excerpts and quotations out of context only when used against Communists. When banking firms are on trial, this pernicious practice of quoting out of context has no place in our courts!

This brief guide will help you be a federal judge. I might also add that it helps to own real estate and keep a stable of ward-heelers.

From Scottsboro To Trenton

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

English, McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie, James Thorpe and Horace Wilson—were little known before 1948. All but English were born in the plantation area of the South. English was born in Trenton of parents who had come from Savannah, Ga. But with the people behind them they became symbols of the fight for justice against white supremacy.

Retrial Was Like Scottsboro

Their re-trial was reminiscent of Scottsboro, too. In fifteen weeks an all-white jury heard the same case as their predecessors had heard in 1948, with a few exceptions. Judge Ralph J. Smalley, presiding at the re-trial, ruled more carefully. Two of the five "confessions" were ruled out as illegal, although all of them were obtained under the same circumstances. Police files were produced to counter the prosecutor's theory of the Horner killing.

But just as Alabama was under the eyes of the world when it freed four of the nine Scottsboro defendents, so was Trenton on the night of June 13-14, 1951, when the Trenton Six Case went to the jury.

Few who sat through the 15-week trial doubted the fact that the prosecutor failed to prove his case "beyond a reasonable doubt." The optimistic believers in "pure" justice were satisfied that all six men would be sent home-free.

But after 19 hours' stormy deliberation, the jury returned with its verdict, a compromise between justice and the duty to uphold "respectable officials." McKinley Forrest, whom the state contended hit the fatal blow, was freed. So was Horace Wilson, James Thorpe and John McKenzie. Cooper and English, who the prosecutor said, were in a "conpiracy" with the freed four, were sentenced to life imprisonment. Again, in Trenton, N. J., as in Alabama, hostages were kept, and the Constitutional wrongs of white officials were covered by Negro victims.

There was rejoicing for the four freed Negroes in Cooper Street outside Trenton's Mercer County jail gate. But there were also tears for the two victims.

No one doubted for a moment that the freeing of four was a victory worthy of celebrating. It was equally obvious that the sentencing of the two was a notice that white supremacy had retreated but retained its right to repeat these judicial monstrosities.

We are 20 years from Scottsboro, and Trenton, N. J., is a long way from Paint Rock, Alabama, but the Trenton Six decision shows that politically the two places are rather close together. And the fight to free English and Cooper is the measure of our recognition of the dangerous tenacity of white supremacy and how it beclouds our future.

THE UNION THEY COULDN'T SPLIT

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

Lean's to back up the unsuccessful steel union raid against Mine-Mill Local 480 at Trail, scene of the largest lead smelter in the world. Neither MacLean's nor the CIO steel union literature mentioned the decision of the British Columbia Labor Board which declared that "the board is here dealing, not with an individual; nor in the Mine-Mill local union, with a subversive body."

Both steel and auto raiders also played heavily on a re-hash of stale claims against Mine-Mill by the renegade Ken Eckert before the CIO "trial" committee which called for expulsion of Mine-Mill from CIO. Eckert, once a leader in Mine-Mill, forgot that miners, millmen, smeltermen and fabricating workers are convinced they have the most democratic union in America.

Redbaiting Flops

"Be an American, vote for an American union," was the slogan used monotonously by all the raiders in their desperate attempt to pursuade the workers that their Mine-Mill union was somehow unpatriotic. Theme song for the CIO steel radio programs was the hackneyed tin pan alley tune: "The only red we want is the red we've got in the old red, white and blue."

But the raiders found in every case that redbaiting no longer works!

And with that discovery came the realization that they had nothing else to offer the workers. Mine-Mill campaigners were able to show easily that the program of their union was a genuine trade union program, fashioned to meet the problems and needs of workers without compromising either with the employers or with an employer-molded wage freeze. They were able, at the same time, to point to a solid record of militant struggle throughout the International union, marked by a stubborn refusal to make a single "deal" with the Democratic administration.

The attempts of local Catholic clergy in Tacoma and Buffalo to interfere in the election campaigns actually boomeranged. At Tacoma, Catholic workers expressed deep resentment when all parish priests read an editorial from the "Catholic Northwest Progress" at all masses two days before the voting.

The Knights of Columbus in Torrington canvassed the homes of workers intensively for several days immediately before the election. Parish priests were also seen visiting the wives of workers in Torrington, where the working force at American Brass Co. is 96 percent Catholic.

Changes In 'Brass Valley'

However, times have changed in Connecticut's "brass valley" which was swept by a "Progressive" Metalworkers Council secessionist movement several years ago. Workers in Torrington had watched their brothers in PMC (now UAW) plants—ABC in Waterbury, Chase Brass and Scovill Brass—give up benefits won years ago by Mine-Mill, and forced to accept long-term sellout contracts.

They knew UAW had given up the paid lunch period in the ABC Detroit plant. They knew UAW had just ended a strike at the ABC plant in New Toronto, Ontario, with a 9-cent wage cut in return for a cutback from the 44-hour to the 40-hour week. And they knew Mine-Mill's giant local in Sudbury, Ontario, had just won wage increases of 22 to 27 cents hourly from the International Nickel Co. in addition to a cutback to the 40-hour week.

The pattern that emerges from these election contests shows clearly that American workers—from one coast to another—are fed up with the betrayals of both CIO and AFL. John Clark, international president of Mine-Mill, described the betrayal thus in a recent statement:

"Failure to organize or even permit membership mobilization in the fight against Taft-Hartley.

"Failure to go to the support of the railroad unions and United Mine Workers when their strikes were broken by the Administration.

"Failure to expose the connection between an atom-bomb rattling foreign policy and a domestic policy of reduced living standards, attacks on civil liberties and attacks on minority peoples.

"Failure to join in a real fight against the McCarran Act.

"Failure to make a militant fight for higher wages or against speedup; but, on the contrary, holding down expressions of membership militancy; signing five-year cost-of-living contracts, giving employers the green light for speedup.

"The road of betrayal led to company unionism in dealing with employers, and a sort of national company-unionism, or labor front, in dealing with government."

No Compromise

In voting for Mine-Mill, the workers were expressing their confidence in a union which has refused to follow this course of betrayal, a union which has refused to compromise in the fight for peace.

The workers were showing their understanding of the fact that Mine-Mill is vigorously and directly bucking the wage freeze, while an official statement of the CIO steel union has declared that ". . . it is unlikely that any new wage increase can be negotiated and put into effect until something is done to break the wage freeze."

As Mine-Mill's president Clark says:

"For the labor movement as a whole, raiding has brought only diversion from the real goals of unionism. Divided and confused, organized workers have seen the machinery of government taken over by agents of big business who have gone hog-wild over unheard of war profiteering.

"We think that the overwhelming defeats suffered by the raiders in recent weeks indicate an awakening of workers to these facts. The wage-price-tax squeeze has brought the average citizen to realization that the Korean war is a war for profits.

"With this conclusion goes awareness that so-called union leaders who support a big business war are betraying their members. With it also goes recognition of the correctness of Mine-Mill policy, which has steadfastly maintained the fight for welfare of its members, refusing to trade our birthright of working class solidarity for any fancied political advantage."

Unions in the USSR

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

plant meeting where both the director and the union chairman report on how the contract is being carried out.

Workers on Both Sides of the Table

I was sitting in the office of the Caliber Plant director, Alexander V. Neshte. There, too, was one of the chief engineers of the plant, Ruim Y. Lifshitz. With us also were the plant trade union chairman, and the assistant chairman, Maria Yurkoca, as well as several of the outstanding workers in the plant. There was no way of picking out directing from working or trade union personnel by appearance or dress. They all ranged from young to middle age; all looked like what they were—workers.

Which brings us to the most important difference between collective bargaining in our country and in the Soviet Union, a socialist country. Both the directors, engineers and workers have the same real boss—the entire working class of the Soviet Union. The plant doesn't belong to the "management," it belongs to the Soviet state. To put it as briefly as possible, that means the Soviets—councils of working people—own the industries of the USSR.

A worker who gains skill and experience becomes a foreman, or chief foreman, or finally director or engineer of a plant, just as this director, Neshte, started as a worker in the Stalin Automobile plant. His parents were peasants, poor peasants, when he was born in 1907. His father had four years of schooling; he had a higher education.

Real Collective Agreement

Out of this fact comes another important difference in the role of the trade unions here, as compared with the capitalist countries. Trade unions have a direct part in the actual running of the plants, not to speak of such things as their complete control of the social security system covering all workers from the cradle to the grave. Take Maria Yurkova, assistant plant chairman of the Caliber union. She's not a member of the Communist Party. She was a production worker who became a technician, and now she's in charge of technical improvements, mechanical and labor innovation. Only management—which is a fancy as well as inaccurate name for the big stockholding and banker owners of plants in our country—is concerned with such matters under capitalism.

But where workers own the industries, they're the main people concerned with improving machinery, inventions and technological progress. They benefit from such progress not only through the general advance of the country's economy, but directly through the higher wages, the bonuses and other rewards you get for better work. Nor can they lose their jobs through the introduction of new machinery because there is no unemployment under socialism.

All these things then are included in the process of collective bargaining and the carrying out of the collective agreements. How does all this show up in the plant? What do you actually see in the Caliber plant, on its grounds, and what would the workers sound like if you actually spoke to them? We'll discuss that in our next article.

One-Act Farce on Redbaiting Available for Production

ALAN MAX has written an extremely witty one-act farce satirizing the redbaiting racket.

It is called Civic Virtue and uses all the arts of laughter to show the tie-up between corruption in government and anti-Communism.

It tells of a crooked Mayor and his sanitation inspector who try to pin a murder rap on a Communist to cover up their own guilt.

The two vultures find their 'red' in the inspector's nephew, a confused individual whom they think they have in their pocket but who unexpectedly turns out to have more sense than they imagined.

Civic Virtue is easily the best and the funniest play on this theme written in recent years. It was well received when performed a couple of weeks ago at the Jefferson School and now it is available to other groups for production.

It can be produced quite simply. It requires but one set and eight actors. The play runs 35 to 40 minutes.

Interested groups can get the script by sending a quarter in cash or stamps to David Platt, Cultural Editor, Daily Worker, P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y. —D.P.

'The Woman Question': Selections From Writings of Marxist Masters

THE WOMAN QUESTION: Selections from the Writings of Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, V. I. Lenin, Joseph Stalin. 96 pp. New York, International Publishers. $1.25 Cloth. 50 cents paper.

By DAVID CARPENTER

THE PUBLICATION by International Publishers of The Woman Question, a selection of excerpts from the writing of Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, V. I. Lenin and Joseph Stalin will be welcomed by all progressives as an important weapon in the struggles that face the people of our country. At this time when Wall Street imperialism has already embroiled the nation in one war, with millions of dead and dying, and is preparing for expansion of that war into a world catastrophe, women can and must be a key force for peace.

It is therefore neecssary to know the barriers and understand how the barriers were erected to keep women from participating in the political, economic and social life of our country. It is necessary to know all this to break down the barriers that keep women from participating in the great struggles of humanity for peace and a better world.

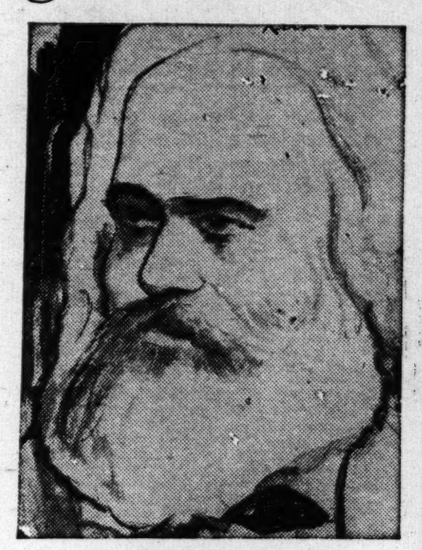
The masters of socialist thought and action—Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin—have made possible this kind of understanding.

• • •

ONE OF THE WORST crimes of American monopoly caiptalism against humanity in this period when it dominates the whole capitalist world is its debasement and degradation of women. At the very time when the productive forces and creativeness of humanity makes possible the liberation of women after long centuries of superexploitation, the capitalist overlords of U. S. imperialism increasingly defiled women.

The entire cultural power of the capitalist class—movies, books, magazines, radio, schools, churches, etc—attacks women, particularly of the working class, almost from birth, to destroy their minds and creative social abilities. Every word, every picture is aimed at making women accept sexual and kitchen slavery as their destiny.

The same cultural forces are employed by capitalism to corrupt men into becoming its agents for keeping women a sexual and kitchen slave. The male is taught from childhood on that he is superior physically and mentally to the female.



KARL MARX

Throughout picture and story, through vulgar jokes and salacious cartoons, the male is constantly being assailed with the idea that woman is only a body, whose sole purpose is to satisfy his sexual and other physical desires.

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THE OBJECTIVE of capitalism in thus promoting the debasement of women is dollars-and-cents profit—the subjugation of women to provide a cheap reproduction of labor power, to maintain a huge surplus labor population to beat down the wages and working conditions of the employed male workers and to have constantly a great reserve of cheap unskilled labor for the boom periods.

Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin naturally were concerned from the very beginning of their participation in strugle for the liberation of humanity with the necessity for ending the subjugation of woman in order to achieve the emancipation of the working class and the creation of a classless socialist society, wherein all the great genius of humanity could be released to create a wonderful world for all people to live in.

• • •

AS EVERY PAGE of this book, The Woman Question, shows, it was Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin who pointed to the only road to the real liberation of women. They stripped capitalist ideology of all its romantic cant, whereby it hides the truth about subjugation of women. They show how the enslavement of women proceeded out of the changes in the mode of production and economic society. They demonstrate how capitalism has maintained and intensified this system of enslavement of woman to increase its exploitation of the working class for dollars-and-cents profits. They show how capitalism's formal concessions of rights to women—under pressure—are being used by capitalism to mask its super-exploitation of women. They make it clear that it is only the working class that can proceed to the liberation of women as it frees itself. And they prove that the real and complete emancipation of woman can only be achieved in a socialist society as exemplified in the Soviet Union.

HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

Readers Comment on Today's Films

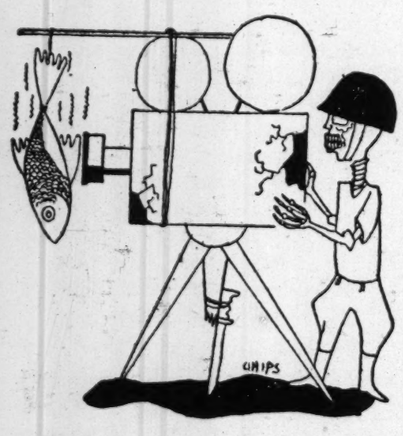
WERNER THIERRY, film critic of the progressive Danish paper Land og Folk, writes from Copenhagen:

Dear Dave:

It may interest you to hear that the Hollywood film Sands of Iwo-Jima received a rather cool reception here and was no box-office success. Many people, who are far from being Communists, have openly denounced it as war propaganda. We have examples of people coming directly from the theatre to sign the Peace-Appeal, motivating their action with the impression made by the film.

• • •

LESTER RODNEY, our sports editor, left this note on my desk:



Dear Dave:

We saw one of our rare movies the other night, Born Yesterday. As noted, it has been watered down from its fairly vigorous original but is still worthwhile entertainment. But this is what hit me. In this picture, Judy Holliday is being shown around Washington by the writer, William Holden. One scene shows the nation's great documents, the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and finally the Bill of Rights, behind glass. There is a respectful and almost reverential murmur and some applause from the audience.

It's not a new thought, but it just hits harder seeing this after the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Communist Party leaders. The American people, bombarded as they are with chauvinism, lies and bull through the press, radio, movies, TV, etc., have also been weaned on "freedom" and the Bill of Rights. "Congress shall make no laws. . . ." Maybe only two or three people in that packed movie had any notion whatsoever that the Bill of Rights is being destroyed right now. In our country of 150,000,000 people, it is doubtful if a million remotely dream of what's happening. If everyone coming out of that movie could have been asked, "Did you know that the Bill of Rights is being scuttled?" 99 out of 100, I'm sure, would have said, "What are you talking about, you're kidding . . . who's scuttling it?"

The people, deeply and overwhelmingly respect the Bill of Rights. They just don't know anything is happening to it. We have confidence in the people, which is something quite different from saying that we think the people know what's going on! What else need be said? There's a big roaring vacuum and there's our paper. Let's get our paper around. Let thousands of people buy two, three, five copies each day and give them away, if necessary, leave them where they will be read. We must let the people know in every way . . . through every means open.

• • •

GEORGE FIELDING, N. Y., writes:

Dear Sir:

Both the title He Ran All the Way and story of this movie (at the Paramount) are fitting epitaphs on the star—the un-American hatchet that once was a man—John Garfield. The timing of the premiere was perfect. It occurred on the same day as the movie-gangster style arrest of 21 members of a minority political party, whose sole crime—admitted by the Supreme Court—was to advocate and teach ideas that appeared in a New York newspaper over Karl Marx's signature more than one hundred years ago. That's a long time to be running backwards, isn't it? I think Voice of America might use the title of this movie as a cultural commercial for freedom-loving people everywhere. There's a slight human impediment to overcome, however. A commercial set to violence and sung by stoolpigeons will not be welcomed by decent-minded people anywhere."

• • •

FROM ONE who signs himself "A Regular Reader":

Dear Platt:

Your column a few weeks ago told the good news of Adrian Scott and Paul Jarrico forming a new producing unit. Such an outfit, to my mind, is the one to film one of the finest progressive novels in years, Henrietta Buckmaster's Deep River. Can you pass on this suggestion?

• • •

M. Z. OF CHICAGO, ILL., writes:

Dear Friend:

We had been discussing the Italian film Bitter Rice and Francine Albertson's letter disagreeing with The Worker review was very apropos. May I state that I went in to see the picture with much anticipation. When I left I was aware of an unsatisfied feeling which I couldn't at first account for. Then it came to me—that this picture, which depicted in such detail these poor women, leaving their homes and children for the pittance they were to be paid, somehow hadn't struck me as tragic (which was the case) but as a collection of women on a sort of holiday. That was why there was no impact. I think Platt is right fundamentally though Albertson's observations are also true. The director, De Santis, took a story, gave it much worker struggle material, but made it very palatable for American (and other) audiences. In doing this, he made the emphasis the love and mystery interest and lost a great deal of credibility and human impact. Several of my friends agree with me.

'McDonough,' Surface Novel About Political Corruption

McDONOUGH. By Francis T. Field. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. New York. 511 pp. $3.50.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

McDONOUGH is the story of a New Jersey politician, a Democratic county leader. Francis T. Field knows his political machines, and there is much authentic detail in this account of a no-holds barred, dirty primary fight between the forces of Tom McDonough and West Weber, the co-leaders of Lenape County. The "legal" graft of the political bosses, such as the purchase of idle and worthless lands in anticipation of development to raise their value; the manipulation of elected officials and the securing and distribution of patronage are carefully explained.

Mr. Field knows his politicians in the flesh as well as in their deeds, and the personalities and talk of his characters are well-handled.

But the evidence of political corruption, which could scarcely be denied, is the victim of the author's essentially romantic and apologetic attitude.

• • •

McDONOUGH is a true-to-his" friends, square-shooting, admirer-of-Roosevelt type politician. Throughout the novel we are counselled that, if we must have political bosses (and the author doesn't really see any alternative), we could scarcely do better. The monopolies' control of the two big parties is obscured, because the only big businessman in the novel, a power in the national Democratic Party, is bravely challenged by the independent McDonough, when the industrialist orders him to yield to the insurgent Weber forces and avert a split in the party at a time of international crisis.

There is, then, some accuracy in the author's account of the infighting in the Democratic machine. But the essence of the sordid story isn't there. That is why the only counter to the philsophy of the McDonoughs in the book is an ineffectual, elderly Italian anarchist, McDonough's father-in-law, who is carefully made an ex-Communist so as not to rile any witchhunters. That is why, in spite of the surface realism of the book, the plot leans heavily on the tear-jerking developments attendant on the conversion to Catholicism of the son of Sam Linet, McDonough's friend and spokesman of Democratic Jewish voters.



Half the World
by Claudia Jones

I WANT TO WRITE A BIT about my sojourn at the Women's Detention House and the events which led up to the arrest on June 20, of seventeen working class leaders for the crime of speaking and acting for peace, equality, security and democracy.


CLAUDIA JONES

We received a million dollar publicity. And personally, I am still amazed that I am literally worth my weight in gold—$20,000 of it. Oh, yes—and $5,000 more for deportation. Incidentally, the Department of Injustice issued an order for deportation for myself and Alexander Bittelman, practically the very day of our arrest, just so that the repressive pro-fascist war hysteria could be increased, around our indictment under the Smith Act.

Now, one is pretty surly when awakened at seven o'clock in the morning. But to be awakened at seven o'clock in your own home by FBI characters—who scarcely rate being termed men and women, who are never around when lynchers, Ku-Kluxers and anti-Semites are to be found—to be awakened by a rude ring of your doorbell by these creatures is to grow evil, indeed.

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THEY CAME to my house and the homes of other working class leaders early in the morning. They arrested seriously ailing and sick people like the venerable 70-year-old working class leader Israel Amter, they refused to allow the men to shave, they drove through the early morning even as the German fascists drove through the city streets, while children trotted to school, and early wagons delivered milk for families who can pay the high prices these days. One heard people who drove by near us talk about ordinary things, never suspecting that next to them was an example of the denial of free speech and thought—in which cars—a telephone had signaled that the round-up of working class leaders was proceeding on schedule!

Clearly, not having (or could ever have!) examples of what is termed "overt" acts, they tried to give the impression that they really believed that if people **"did leave 35 East 12th Street"** or **"mailed envelopes"** or **"wrote articles for peace"** which mothers and women want, or **"dressed,"** (they attempted to search me for 'weapons' after they saw me dress from my birthday suit) this was an overt act. **But thousands and millions are learning that working class leaders are "dangerous" as are millions of peace-loving people because our ideas are the ideas of peace and security, of Negro equality, of women's dignity, of youth's future and the happiness of children!**

From the Women's Detention Home, which rises like a huge fort in the midst of Greenwich Village, one could see people carrying on their normal routines of daily living—going to the grocer, to the sailor, to the florist, maybe, going and coming from work. You were asked by blunt matrons to move from the window if you stood there too long, a jail window one could hardly get a fist of protest through. And, in the prison itself—well the best that could be said of it is that which impressed the women prisoners most was that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Betty Gannett, Marion Bachrach and I were worth so much money. No, they didn't segregate me but they did Pettis Perry, chairman of the Farm Commission of the Communist Party and national secretary of the National Negro Commission. **That is until the wind of protest made itself felt in the Federal jail and he was quickly moved with the others.**

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EVEN IN JAIL, these working class leaders fought against the racist filth of white chauvinism and jimcrow segregation which has become known all over the world as the unique export of the war and American imperialists. It is an export well-known to Negroes—it was known to the murdered Willie McGee, and the Martinsville Seven, to thousands of Negro men and women who died at the hands of Wall Street representatives whose voices quake in fear at the sound of peace talks in Korea and crises-bound inflation.

★

HISTORY HAS PROVED that they cannot jail the Communist Party. A growing list of people, ministers, professionals, Negro Americans, women, youth and newspapers of all opinions have spoken out against the jailing of 11 Communist leaders—the result of the Supreme Court decision. But even more millions must speak out, organize and unite to demand an end to the arrests, against the outlawing of the Communist Party, against the jailing of the Communist leaders, for a rehearing of the Supreme Court, for the Communist Eleven, for peace now in Korea and the overall settlement of the Big Five nations for a lasting peace.

The road may be thorny and rough, but to the people belongs the future and to them forever belongs the ageless democratic rights of free speech, equality and fraternity—and above all—PEACE!



Women all over the country demonstrated for the freedom of the Communist leaders. Here is one that took place during the trial.

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

How the Women of Argentina Fight for Peace

ARGENTINA.—To campaign for peace in Argentina requires courage and true heroism. Women have been imprisoned and tortured for circulating peace ballots. The headquarters of the Union of Argentine Women has been ransacked by police, meetings and demonstrations have been banned, all central and local headquarters of democratic organizations have been closed by police order.

But more than a year of increasingly severe repression has not prevented the women's peace movement in Argentina from winning new forces.

In Rosario, second largest city in Argentina, a government proposal to send troops to Korea was met with a wave of protest action involving a demonstration of over 50,000. Men and women workers left their jobs, assembled on highways, and marched ten miles to the center of the city. Shopkeepers closed their shops. The demonstration was attacked by police and mounted soldiers using tear gas. But Peron was forced to make a statement assuring the people that no decision on sending troops to Korea would be taken at that time.

Armed bands of "special police" said the Communist Party headquarters, murdered the party leader, Calvo, and the head of the textile union, Zelli. The latter's wife, an active member of the Union of Argentine Women was beaten so brutally that she died shortly after. The funeral services for these three labor martyrs was a demonstration of all democratic organizations against the government's policies.

The newspaper of the Union of Argentine Women, Women of Argentina, had reached a circulation of 30,000. But it can no longer appear; printshops have been threatened with closing if they print it. But daily newspapers are being published in the three largest provinces of Argentina, and the Women's Cultural Association publishes its own bulletin and other literature.

Problems Facing Parents Who Are Progressives

Dear Editor:

We, a group of mothers, have had several discussions about the problems we encounter in carrying out our responsibilities as progressive parents. For we have specific problems, in that they embrace our children who react and are affected by our activities and our ideology.

We feel that discussions and an exchange of experiences in The Worker will be of utmost benefit to all mothers in helping them work out many of the specific problems that progressive, class-conscious parents meet up with. Such a discussion will not only be helpful in giving proper guidance and direction to our children but will enable us more effectively to carry on the struggle for peace, for civil liberties, for better conditions.

Here are some of the problems that have come up: How do we protect our children from, or, better still, equip our children to withstand, the abuse and hostilities that are so often hurled at us; how do we meet up with their conflicts and confusions, how do we counter all the false values and lies given them by newspapers, their favorite radio or television programs, their teachers and friends?

The question arises: Do we or do we not take our child along with us (when no other arrangements can be made) to distribute leaflets, sell our paper, or participate in a picket line? Most of the mothers in the group feel that it is a mistake to subject a child to the hostility that often confronts us, or to confuse the child who cannot comprehend this hostility. Some parents feel that we must better equip our kids to withstand this abuse. One parent offered up a solution that the parents work out an exchange arrangement so that one mother take care of all children while the other mothers carry out their assignments. How are the other parents meeting this problem?

Then—Do you subject your child to the bad features of a May Day Parade hoping that the glowing, heroic aspects will predominate. There were many points of view about this.

Another question: How do you meet up with the confusion in the minds of our children when a favorite and highly esteemed teacher attacks everything the parents stand for; when the child is constantly made to feel that his parents' values are bad. One of our parents reported that her nine-year-old daughter, understanding how her parents felt about MacArthur, challenged her teacher's devotion to the not-so-fading-away general by telling her that she was wrong in trying to influence all the children to like MacArthur. But the parents felt this was the exception, that generally our children are confused, in conflict and often frustrated.

How do we best counteract the feeling on the part of our kids that they are "different" in the eyes of their friends, schoolmates and the whole world; children who want to conform, be like their friends who go to church or synagogue, stay at home on Jewish holidays, or are dismissed at Release Time to go to church.

These are but a few of the many problems we have tried to help one another with. We realize that there are many answers, and certainly no blueprints, that a great deal depends on your relationship with your child, the amount of security the family gives the child, etc., etc. Yet as the problems and questions do exist, discussion in the columns of the Woman's Page would be of immeasurable help.

Sincerely,
A GROUP OF MOTHERS.

A Mother's Fight for Her 3-Year-Old Child

By BETTY FELDMAN

A COURAGEOUS MOTHER in Seattle, Washington, has won a significant victory which affects all mothers in the United States. The Washington State Court, reversing a lower court decision, has ruled that "neither a religious belief (or lack of such belief) nor a political or social opinion is of itself grounds for divorce in this jurisdiction."

The outcome of the superior court decision is that Margaret Fanning Donaldson, former union organizer now active in the fight for peace, retains custody of her three-year-old son.

Two years ago Mrs. Donaldson sued for divorce on grounds of cruelty and excessive drinking. Her husband, Victor Donaldson, filed a counter-suit for divorce, asking custody of the child on the grounds that (a) Mrs. Donaldson was a Communist and therefore not fit to rear a child; (b) that she had given up practice of the Catholic faith. (He himself had long since abandoned practice of his former Protestant beliefs.)

The decision of Judge Hugh C. Todd was not only inhuman, but filled with menacing implications for any progressive mother. He declared that Mrs. Donaldson's past activity in the United Office and Professional Workers of America, and in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America was tantamount to membership in the Communist Party: "in the eyes of the law a prostitute is not fit parent for a child, and everyone knows what a Communist is!" He ruled that the boy should spend alternate years with each parent for four years, at the end of which time a superior court would decide the question of permanent custody.

During the periods when the boy was with his mother, Mrs. Donaldson was ordered to refrain from seeing her friends, the boy was to be sent to Sunday school and taught belief in a Supreme Being, and be brought up "as a loyal American." No such conditions were attached to the periods when Mr. Donaldson was to have custody.

Shortly after this decision was handed down, Victor Donaldson ceased providing for his son's support. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but was never served since Donaldson disappeared.

Mrs. Donaldson who correctly interpreted Judge Todd's decision as a long step towards thought control and an attack on the progressive movement, showed her mettle by taking leadership in the fight to reverse Judge Todd's decision, helping to organize a Defense Committee, and taking part in the growing peace movement.

On May 24 the Washington State Supreme Court reversed Judge Todd's decision by ruling that Mr. Donaldson had not shown adequate grounds for a divorce. By also denying Mrs. Donaldson's original suit, it limited that courageous mother's victory, which nevertheless remains a far-reaching one: that her beliefs and thoughts cannot rob her of her child.